MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

28 JULY 1982

Lebanon

Military Situation -- Israeli air raids and artillery bombardments killed 108 people and injured 187 others in west Beirut, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. The Palestinians responded by firing missiles at the Christian eastern area, killing 7 and wounding 30, the radio said. Lebanese Front Military Commander Bashir al-Jumayyil said his forces would not respond to the shelling, the radio noted.

The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio said 84 people were killed and 142 were wounded when Israeli planes rocketed a building in the Ar-Rawshah area. The raids also inflicted losses on the Palestinians and Syrians in the racecourse area, the Voice of Lebanon reported. Jerusalem radio said the air attacks were of "unprecedented intensity." In remarks broadcast by the radio, Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon claimed that Israel's aerial activity in Beirut in directed only against military targets.

Israeli planes bombed Beirut again early on 28 July, according to the Voice of Palestine.

In other developments, Jerusalem radio said the IDF has recently captured 200 "terrorists" in southern Lebanon. The Voice of Palestine said six IDF soldiers were killed and nine were wounded on 26 July when an Israeli patrol hit mines planted by a Palestinian guerrilla group.

U.S. Delegations in Israel -- U.S. envoy Philip Habib met for over 2 hours with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and requested more time for political contacts especially since, according to Habib, progress has been made in the negotiations, Jerusalem television reported. Habib reportedly told Begin about his talks in Damascus, Cairo and London and outlined U.S. proposals. Earlier, Habib met with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and, according to IDF radio, he said progress had been made in talks for solving the Beirut and Lebanon problems. According to Jerusalem television, Habib also told Shamir that he has the "key" to solving the Lebanese crisis.

In a meeting with a U.S. congressional delegation led by Paul McCloskey, Shamir said the PLO had not changed its character and for the PLO, violence is strategic, not tactical, IDF radio reported.

PLO Position -- PLO Information Office official Mahmud al-Labadi expressed regret that the U.S. administration has not accepted the "olive branch" presented by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in his recently announced acceptance of all UN resolutions pertaining to the Palestinian issue, Beirut radio reported. However, PLO officials Khalil al-Wazir and Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh both said the document signed by 'Arafat on 25 July does not alter PLO policy and contains nothing new, according to KUNA reports. Speaking at a Kuwait press conference, 'Abd Rabbuh also stressed that the PLO rejects "American-Israeli conditions" for withdrawal from Beirut and reiterated the PLO's demand for an Israeli withdrawal and the deployment of UN forces before the Palestinians discuss their own military and political presence in Lebanon with the Lebanese Government. Asserting that the basic issue is not the PLO's withdrawal from Beirut but the withdrawal of the IDF from the environs of the city, 'Abd Rabbuh said the PLO is preparing for a long battle both at the front and behind Israeli lines.

Reacting to Libyan criticisms of the PLO leadership, the Voice of Palestine radio said Libya "has contributed nothing worth mentioning" to the battle in Lebanon. A joint forces commentary broadcast by the radio criticized Arabs, Muslims and the world as a whole for failing to protest the ceaseless Israeli bombing of Beirut. Yasir 'Arafat sent urgent messages on the Beirut crisis to the Soviet, Cuban, French and Saudi leaders, according to VOP.

Withdrawal Destination -- Sources close to the PLO revealed that Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia have agreed to take some PLO fighters, according to Voice of Lebanon radio. Informed Jordanian sources have said Jordan is willing to receive Palestinians who hold Jordanian passports and have no security records, the radio reported. According to MENA, an Egyptian official denied an Israeli report that Egypt has agreed to receive 3,000 Palestinians.

ADF Mandate Expiry -- The Arab Deterrent Forces' mandate in Lebanon expired without the Arab League deciding to renew or cancel the mandate, Beirut radio reported.

Israel

The Qalqilyah Municipal Council was dismissed by the Judaea and Samaria civilian administration on 26 July after it had been on a 3-month protest strike, ITIM reported, adding that the council was replaced by an ad hoc committee.

Iran-Iraq War

Military Situation -- Iraqi Armed Forces continued to hit enemy positions east of Basra, killing six and destroying Iranian equipment, an Iraqi Armed Forces communique carried by Baghdad radio reported. An Iranian military communique carried by Tehran radio said that firing continued in the Ramadan Operation area and that "telling blows" prevented the movement of Iraqi units.

Saudi-Iraqi Cooperation -- Arab sources cited by JANA claimed that Saudi Arabia has reached a detailed agreement with Iraq on developing joint military cooperation against Iran.

Iran

Algiers Agreement Violations -- Iran will go to the International Court of Justice at the Hague to present specific U.S. violations of the Algiers declaration, IRNA reported citing remarks made by the Iranian head of the international law services to the paper KEYHAN. He said the violations included frozen Iranian assets in U.S. banks, nondelivery of commodities to Iran and refusal to hand over the shah's family possessions in the United States.

Security Situation -- Revolution guards arrested 39 members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq together with a large amount of arms and ammunition in a Tehran suburb, Tehran radio reported.

OAU Conference

The OAU foreign ministers meeting scheduled to begin in Tripoli on 27 July was canceled due to the lack of a quorum, the chairman of the OAU Ministerial Council said, according to Rabat radio. However, according to JANA, the chairman of the council said the meeting was postponed because some delegations were delayed in arriving. On 26 July, JANA cited sources who claimed that the Saharan Republic had not been invited to the OAU meetings.

According to a Libyan delegation spokesman cited by AFP late on 27 July, the OAU ministers meeting will begin on 28 July and the OAU summit conference will go ahead as planned.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT SENDS 'URGENT' MESSAGES TO WORLD LEADERS

NC280714 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has sent four important and urgent messages -- to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, Cuban President Fidel Castro, French President Francois Mitterrand and King and Saudi Arabia Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Brother Abu 'Ammar has explained in detail the civilian losses resulting from the sixth consecutive day of Zionist aggression involving the bombardment of Beirut from air, land and sea -- bombardment which has resulted in the complete destruction of residential areas and hundreds of civilian fatalities.

Brother Abu 'Ammar has asked the four leaders to move quickly and at all international levels to put an end to the Israeli-U.S. war of annihilation against innocent civilians in west Beirut.

PALESTINIANS REACT TO 25 JULY 'ARAFAT DOCUMENT

Unnamed Palestinian Spokesman

NC271042 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] A Palestinian spokesman, who did not give his name, said today that the organization did not offer a concession that implies recognition of Israel just to enjoy a dialogue with the United States. It was done in return for a similar concession -- the right to self-determination for the Palestinians.

'Isam as-Sartawi Comments

JN271113 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1000 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Dr 'Isam as-Sartawi, an adviser to 'Arafat, has made a statement to LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS in which he said the PLO's approval of the proposal made by USSR President Leonid Brezhnev in April 1981 clearly indicates its inclination to recognize the right of all states in the region to security and sovereignty, including Israel and the future Palestinian state.

Dr as-Sartawi said the Palestine National Council's endorsement of this proposal is considered a pledge to recognize Israel's right to exist on the basis of mutual recognition. He pointed out that the Palestine National Council's decision commits all PLO members from the bottom to the top. He also said the acceptance by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat of all UN resolutions concerning the Palestine question constitutes an approach or, rather, an invitation to the Americans. Therefore, it is time the Americans took the hint and approached 'Arafat to find out what his intentions are, he added.

Researcher Grants Interview

NC272214 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1803 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Interview with Sidqi al-Hurani, a Palestinian researcher and member of the political section in the Voice of Palestine -- date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] The media in the Arab homeland and throughout the world have shown wide interest in Brother Yasir 'Arafat's announced acceptance on the UN resolutions pertaining to the Palestinian question. It is clear that these resolutions cover the period from 1947 to the present. In other words, the resolutions came over a relatively long time and dealt with great events related to the Arab-Zionist conflict.

They treated various aspects of the Palestinian question. Can we know some of them [words indistinct]? Can you tell us and the brother listeners something about these resolutions and their circumstances?

[Answer] The interest you referred to in the Palestinian stand on the UN resolutions is really justified. This stand was again made public in this heated situation. This great (?deterioration) is what has made political circles in almost the entire world turn their attention to the Palestinian destiny, the Palestinian future and the required resolution of this long conflict. The UN resolutions on the Palestinian question are contained in a large volume of more than 700 foolscap pages. It is difficult even to summarize these resolutions. In an interview like this, it is possible to refer to the resolutions that constitute landmarks in the course of the UN treatment of the Palestinian question.

Before doing so, one should say that in his statement about these resolutions, Brother Yasir 'Arafat singled out the resolutions pertaining to the Palestinian question. Such a singling out is useful, because there are many resolutions that deal with the Middle East question but not directly with the Palestinian question.

[Question] They might be connected with it in a [word indistinct] manner?

[Answer] Perhaps indirectly, but they do not deal with the Palestinian question itself.

[Question] When speaking about the UN resolutions, does this mean the resolutions issued by the UN General Assembly and the Security Council or by one of them?

[Answer] If the question is connected with what has been attributed to the brother chairman of the PLO Executive Committee regarding what he handed over to the U.S. congressional delegation, we have become acquainted with what was termed the document by the press. This document, or so-called document, consists of one paragraph, which speaks about the PLO chairman's acceptance of all UN resolutions pertaining to the Palestinian question. Therefore, this issue is related to the resolutions pertaining to the Palestinian question itself, because there are many resolutions related to the Arab states that are not directly connected, as we previously said, with the question of Palestine. Some of the resolutions falling within thie category have been issued by the UN General Assembly, most significant of which are those to which we previously referred, and some have been issued by the Security Council. We have mentioned the resolutions on the city of Jerusalem, the resolutions condemning the Judaization and the resolutions condemning Isareli aggression in the past few years.

PLO Official on U.S. Rejection

NC272039 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Mahmud al-Labadi, official in charge of the PLO foreign information office, has expressed great regret that the U.S. Government has not accepted the olive branch presented by Yasir 'Arafat in his recent initiative of signing a document recognizing all UN resolutions.

QADDUMI GRANTS INTERVIEW ON LEBANON SITUATION

JN271854 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1720 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Telephone dispatch by 'Abdallah ash-Shihri, Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Jidda -- live or recorded]

[Text] Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, has told Radio Monte Carlo that the Palestinian Resistance will not withdraw from west Beirut.

Answering my question on where the Palestinians will go, Qaddumi said the Palestinians will remain in Beirut and the resolution of the crisis depends on Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon and the presence of international forces to disengage Palestinian and Israeli forces. After this, Qaddumi added, negotiations will be held between the Lebanese Government and the PLO to organize Palestinian-Lebanese relations.

In his exclusive interview with Radio Monte Carlo, Qaddumi warned Israel against storming west Beirut and said if Israel did this it would pay a high price in casualties. This is what prevents Israel from storming west Beirut, Qaddumi pointed out.

On the Palestinian Resistance's stand vis-a-vis a possible Lebanese Government demand that it leave Lebanon, Qaddumi said there are two opinions in Lebanon. The first is represented by the views of the Phalangist Party and the president of the republic, who lost his authority and who, along with his foreign minister, is under Israeli occupation. The second opinion is represented by the views of the majority of the Lebanese people, who stand by the Palestinian Resistance. Qaddumi, however, expressed the Palestinian Resistance's readiness to implement any demand by a national Lebanese coalition government.

Commenting on Kissinger's statement that Syria and Israel entered Lebanon to limit PLO control over Lebanon, Qaddumi said: This is a lie, because the Palestinians have been present in Lebanon since 1948. On Bashir al-Jumayyil's nomination for the Lebanese presidency, Qaddumi said the Lebanese natinal and progressive forces reject and oppose this move. They know Bashir al-Jumayyil wants to wipe out all national Lebanese forces and is endeavoring to sign a peace treaty with Israel. Qaddumi added that the phalangists and the Lebanese front are cooperating fully with Israel and received the Israeli army with pleasure.

When I asked him about the facts concerning the document 'Arafat signed and handed to U.S. Representative McCloskey in which 'Arafat accepted all UN resolutions on Palestine since 1947, Qaddumi said: 'Arafat accepts the UN General Assembly resolutions. However, Resolutions 242 and 338 issued by the UN Security Council have no connection whatsoever with the Palestinian problem. Qaddumi expressed PLO readiness to initiate a dialogue with the United States, which he described as the only state besides Israel that is hostile to the Palestinian people's national aspirations.

On Egyptian-Palestinian contacts, Qaddumi said bilateral contacts exist but this will not change the Palestinian stand, which categorically rejects the Camp David agreements.

Qaddumi accused the Arab states of standing idly by and failing to help the Palestinians, particularly in the military field. He demanded the establishment of a unified and effective Arab strategy.

Qaddumi revealed that volunteers from the YAR and PDRY are in Lebanon and that they are now fighting at the side of the Palestinian Resistance.

On his visit to Paris and his meeting with the French president as a member of the six-man Arab League delegation, Qaddumi said President Mitterrand informed him that the French Government is concerned with saving the Palestinian army, which has decided to die in defending Beirut. Qaddumi said Mitterrand told him he was the first Frenchman to call for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. Qaddumi praised Moscow's stand on the Beirut crisis and said: The Soviet Union has offered us positive material and moral support. It is a friendly state that has been and is still standing by and supporting the Palestinian Resistance in many (?events).

YASIR 'ABD RABBUH DISCUSSES LEBANON SITUATION

LD271650 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1517 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Kuwait, 27 Jul (KUNA) -- Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, member of the PLO Executive Committee and head of the Palestinian Information and National Guidance Department, said at a press conference held here today that the Palestinian Resistance has affirmed its rejection of American-Israeli conditions for withdrawal from Beirut. He said these conditions aim at emptying the city of the forces defending it so Israeli invasion forces and their Phalangist allies can capture and dominate it, thereby determining the political fate of Lebanon, paving Bashir al-Jumayyil's way to the presidency of the republic and attaining the hidden objectives of the invasion. We are fighting in Beirut, he said, to defend the destiny of Lebanon.

'Abd Rabbuh warned against falling for the American-Israeli ploy of trying to turn the Arabs into a tool for completing the plan the enemy has failed to implement at the gates of steadfast Beirut. The basic issue is not one of withdrawal of the Resistance from Beirut, but of the withdrawal of the enemy from its environs. Then, he added, we can hold discussions with the Lebanese Government, under Arab supervision, on all military and political arrangements needed to ensure the safety of the city and its people. He added: "Our military and human capabilities are growing increasingly larger. We are preparing for a long battle both at the front and behind enemy lines."

'Abd Rabbuh said the document signed by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat is in total harmony with the resolutions of the Palestine National Council and therefore contains nothing new with regard to the PLO's attitude in this connection. "When we declare such an attitude, we count on the huge capabilities of the Palestinian Revolution. We also count on all our people inside and outside the occupied homeland to unite and rally around the PLO and its political program." He added that the Palestinian plan is the 11-point plan the Palestinian leadership in Beirut communicated to all Arab states. It is summed up in the lifting of the siege of Beirut through the withdrawal of enemy forces by not less than 8 km as a first step, and the arrival of UN forces to bring about a disengagement in order to secure the safety of the Palestinian camps, the city and the international highways. After that, the Palestinian leadership will be ready to discuss with the Lebanese Government measures relating to the Palestinian military presence in Beirut or in any other area in Lebanon and everything connected with the (?existence) and political oresence of the PLO.

In reply to questions by journalists, he said U.S. envoy Philip Habib is the number one person responsible for the procrastination and the lengthening of the negotiations and ultimately the continuation of the aggression and savage shelling of Beirut. He reaffirmed that the plans and projects announced by Philip Habib did not differ from the declared attitudes of the Zionist enemy government.

In reply to another question, 'Abd Rabbuh said he knows nothing about Philip Habib's talks with King Husayn. He added: "Philip Habib is touring the Arab countries, hoping he can convince each of them to accept some of the Palestinian fighters." He said the "enemy, the Israeli enemy, has not advanced an inch in the western Al-Biqa'."

He pointed put that the American-Israeli plan is "comprehensive and radical" and aims at striking at the PLO as an armed movement in order to pave the way for implementing the autonomy plan, determining Lebanon's future and striking at Syria and its army."

'Abd Rabbuh affirmed the need for the Palestinians, Lebanese and Syrians to confront this comprehensive and radical plan; all the military, material and political capabilities of these three forces must be thrown into the current battle. The PLO, he said, has called for all-out mobilization since the very first day of the war. He added: "We do not want anyone, including our friends throughout the world, to fight on our behalf. We have the human, material and political capabilities to fight a continuous battle against the enemy. In this battle, we rely on the support of our allies, particularly the USSR and the other anti-imperialist forces."

'Abd Rabbuh said, "The political stand declared by the USSR, including the statements made by Leonid Brezhnev in support of the plan for disengagement around Beirut, is fully compatible with the Palestine Resistance's position."

He said the battle around Beirut has been going on for several weeks and the enemy knows the high price it will pay if it tries to storm Beirut. The enemy, he added, is mounting barbaric artillery attacks in order to pave the way for further military measures on land. We are prepared for such eventualities, he said, as can be seen from our foiling the attempt to land on Beirut's shores a few days ago.

'Abd Rabbuh said the "steadfastness front has failed to shoulder its duties and it still has the task of holding an urgent meeting at the highest level in order to place its full capabilities in service of the battle to defend the destiny of the entire Arab homeland."

"Our position," he said, "is well known. We accept no homeland other than Palestine and no state other than that on the soil of Palestine." He added that, "The statements made by Israeli Defense Minister Sharon about a Palestinian state in Jordan have a twin objective: to draw Jordan into Camp David and to evacuate the inhabitants of the occupied territories."

"We positively appreciate France's position on Lebanon," he said, "and on Palestinian rights as a whole. We consider it essential to develop this attitude further so that practical steps may be taken, such as the issuance of a new UN Security Council resolution embodying the basic principles for a resolution of the Lebanese problem and the Palestine question."

GEORGE HABASH ON LEBANON CRISIS, RECOGNITION

PM280731 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 24 Jul 82 p 2

[Interview with PFLP Secretary General George Habash by Ignacio Cembrero in Beirut -- date not given]

[Text] Question: What political quid pro quo is the PLO demanding in order to leave Beirut?

Answer: You are living in Beirut, so you will have heard the Israeli Air Force's intimidatory flights this afternoon. No one among us, beginning with PLO leader Brother Yasir 'Arafat, is prepared to continue negotiating subject to these constant threats. Israeli forces must also lift the siege of Beirut. Only then calmly, will we begin talks with the Lebanese Government to redefine the PLO's relations with the state of Lebanon.

Question: 'Arafat is now stating everywhere that he wants to negotiate with the United States.

Answer: Negotiating with Washington involves, in the first place, recognition of the PLO by the U.S. administration. This will occur eventually, and if not tomorrow, the day after tomorrow.

It will not be a present Washington will give us; we will have forced that recognition through our struggle, as we have done with other governments. Over 100 countries now recognize us, and in the UN General Assembly they are all in favor of us, except Israel and the United States. Obviously, if Washington recognizes us, we will not reject it, but we are not prepared to pay any price for U.S. recognition.

Question: In negotiations between the PLO and the Lebanese Government, what terms would the Palestinian leadership accept to leave Lebanon?

Answer: I believe this interests you as a journalist. If you were in my place as a leader of guerrillas struggling for their destiny and for their existence against Israel, and daily suffering threats and attacks, the principal problem would not be negotiation but defending ourselves in the face of the enemy invasion. Negotiation with the Lebanese Government on our presence in Lebanon, the starting point of which is our right to exist politically and militarily on Lebanese territory, would only come afterward. Does not the PLO exist in Spain through its office in Madrid? With so much greater reason it must be represented in an Arab country. Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, the Hitler of this last quarter of a century, said at his rally last Saturday that the PLO will be eliminated. However, we say we will not allow another Hitler in the Middle East, and his fate will be the same as that of the founder of the Third Reich.

Question: While almost all Palestinian leaders implicitly accept recognition of Israel, and some, such as 'Isam as-Sartawi in Paris, advocate mutual recognition between the PLO and the Jewish state, do you continue to advocate the destruction of Israel and its replacement by a secular and democratic state composed of citizens of the three religions: Muslims, Christians and Jews?

Answer: The PFLP is a progressive organization, and so we reject any form of racism or religious discrimination. This means we advocate the establishment of relations with progressive Jewish forces. We are also prepared to accept some conditions for the establishment of a Palestinian state without more ado, and afterward we will find the way, cooperating with the democratic Jewish forces, to build a democratic and secular Palestinian state. In this way we will save the Jews and the Arab peoples of the region from the outbreak of further conflicts.

Question: What is your opinion of the attitude of Saudi Arabia, Syria and Egypt during this war?

Answer: There is a great difference between the conduct of Syria, on the one hand, and that of reactionary countries such as Saudi Arabia and Egypt. Syria has fought at our side and is still doing so in Beirut and in the mountains. Obviously, we could make comments about its conduct, and, for instance, we would like to prepare the Syrian people to totally resist the Israeli state. However, what doubt is there that Syria is a friendly and allied country? On the other hand, Egypt -- not the people, the regime -- by signing the Camp David agreement acted counter to all Arab aspirations, and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak is following the line laid down at Camp David. We regard it as an enemy force. Mubarak is certainly attempting to take advantage of the conflict to improve his international image, despite the fact that what is happening in Lebanon would not have been possible without the signing of the Camp David treaty. For its part, Saudi Arabia is attempting to ensure that something is done for the Palestinian people, but provided that it is sponsored by the United States. Some Palestinian reactionaries base themselves on this to assert that it is a friendly country, but in our opinion, in the nationalist and progressive forces' opinion, its stance is very dangerous because it is striving to draw us into the U.S. orbit.

Question: Following its military defeat in this Palestinian-Israeli war, would the PLO move toward purely political action, or would it continue to practice armed struggle?

Answer: We will not confine ourselves to purely political or diplomatic action, because we know very well, through having practiced it between 1948 and 1967, that on its own it is useless: that nobody heeds us. We have to resort to weapons in order to be heeded and to prevent nations taking pity on our status as refugees without helping us, aside from sending us powdered milk. I agree that this latest experience in Lebanon forces us to reconsider part of our strategy, but in order to achieve our aim we will continue to combine political and diplomatic action with military action.

JOINT FORCES APPEAL TO ARAB, WORLD CONSCIENCE

NC271450 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1100 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Commentary issued by the central operations room of the joint forces of 27 July -- read by announcer]

[Text] Does the world realize what is happening now in Beirut (?though) the Arabs realize? Beirut has become a testing ground for the latest infernal U.S.-Israel weaponry for this brave population living amidst infernal bombs and shells. In the words of the Israeli generals, Beirut has become a training ground for their pilots, their tank force and their artillery men. Its streets, alleyways and beaches are targets for the guns and missiles of their warships, operating under protection of the 6th Fleet.

All of this is in addition to the cutting of water, electricity, food and fuel supplies by order of the United States to [word indistinct] Israeli mercenaries so to punish the children and other civilians of Beirut.

Is it conceivable for the Arabs to allow an Arab capital to be bombed day and night for 52 days without saying a word? Where are the Arabs? Where are the Muslims? Where is the world conscience? Cannot they even protest? Cannot they even pretend to take a stand for the sake of propriety, if nothing else? Does not Arab Beirut -- west Beirut, nationalist Beirut, Muslim Beirut -- deserve a protest from the Lebanese state? From Sarkis, the president of the republic, sitting in his palace -- like Nero -- with his Foreign Minister Butrus, watching from their perfect vantage point while the capital burns? Cannot he do for west Beirut what he did for Zahlah when a few shells fell on it? Or how can [the] United States punish everyone with its (?6th Fleet)?

But history does not forgive and the people do not forget. (?However) the quiet disguise and however this conspiracy is [word indistinct] and their complicity, and no matter how the United States might use its talent to hide the source of conspiracy it is implementing. The punishments of the conspiracy will not be long in coming. The Arab and Muslim masses will never forget and they will not allow those responsible to escape without their just punishment. This might to end soon. And dawn is [word indistinct].

VOP ON SIEGE, U.S. ROLE, ARAB MINICONFERENCE

NC281028 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0825 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] For the seventh successive day Beirut has been made a field for firing various kinds of U.S. weapons that are being used by the Zionist invaders in the war of annihilation against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

Yesterday bore testimony not only to the crimes of the neo-Nazis in Tel Aviv, but also to the crimes of the U.S. administration which is responsible for this war in all its aspects -- material, political and military.

When one says this war is financed by the United States, one is very close to the truth. We must be cheated neither by the theatrical moves of U.S. policy and the so-called efforts for peace in the area nor by Reagan's step -- which is inconsequential -- which he announced yesterday when he suspended the supply of cluster bombs to Israel.

We must not be cheated by these moves. Because the political truths connected with this invasion are too large to conceal by Habib's efforts or the statements of the U.S. White House spokesman. The truths are:

Washington purposefully tries to have the Lebanese crisis continue for a long time, and consequently the siege of Beirut, which is akin to giving the green light continuously to Begin and Sharon who seem to have found a historic chance to release their black rancor and unleash the Zionist war of annihilation against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

Washington, so far, is impeding any serious move by the UN Security Council to put an end to the aggressors and their crimes. Washington helps Begin and Sharon impose their conditions and gives them every chance to achieve that. We do not hear anything from the U.S. administration other than the empty statements of regret which try to conceal the crimes of destroying buildings and killing scores, or rather hundreds, of innocent civilian inhabitants.

The U.S. decision to suspend sending the cluster bombs to Israel cannot conceal the U.S. officials' hands which are stained with the blood of the Lebanese and Palestinian people. We hope the Arab ministers, who are meeting today in Saudi [Arabia], will deal with it as a serious matter, not as a gesture of courtesy to their peoples who are experiencing humiliation and ignominy as a result of the Arab official stances which are incapable of defending even the dignity of the regimes.

VOP CRITICIZES LIBYA'S STAND ON LEBANON CRISIS

NC271202 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1100 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] The Voice of Palestine Arabic service last night commented on yesterday's threat by Libya to, quote, cut up the hearts of those Palestinian leaders who capitulate or deal with the enemy. Any Palestinian, Lebanese or Arab can only [words indistinct] in this regard [word indistinct] threat, because they emanate from a side that has contributed nothing worth mentioning to the battle in confronting the U.S.-Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Those militant compatriots who have been capitalized as traitors are in fact the ones who are fighting and paying the price in blood for their belief and conviction with the justice of their cause. These are real patriots and not those who brandish slogans and hold deceptive positions.

The revolution, the Palestinian and Lebanese decision to stand and fight, despite the comments of some, and particularly the Libyan regime, cannot be (?reasoned) in the face of continued Israeli-U.S. aggression and Arab indifference. This is time to (?reach) the point of complicity.

KUWAIT

ARAB TIMES PRAISES 'ARAFAT RESOLUTIONS STAND

GF271845 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 27 Jul 82 p 6

["Opinion" column by Ahmad al-Jarallah: "Well Done, 'Arafat"]

[Text] When Britain entered World War Two, Prime Minister Churchill told his people that he had nothing to offer them except blood, sweat and toil and that they had to defend their country. Churchill, facing a threat to the sovereignty of his country, was frank with his people. France, while facing Hitler's threat, did not hesitate to reveal facts. Politics there does not hide some stark facts from the people.

The Palestinian leader, 'Arafat, made his people face facts when he accepted the UN resolutions. It was not Israel alone, but the United States as well, which was fighting the Palestinian people. Even the whole world, in one way or another, was for Israel's existence, and did not care if Israel broke the back of the Arab world and liquidated its growing force.

Israeli diplomacy has been successful so far in convincing the world, including the United States, that their interests lay with Israel and not with the Arabs, leave alone the Muslims. Israel was capable of creating an atmosphere of terrorism against its opponents and so got many supporters.

Unless we change our perspectives, we will remain in an illusory world. Our people will get nothing out of the deception by making it bigger than it actually is in the face of such terrifying forces, which only require time and effort to understand.

Now, in the face of 'Arafat's acceptance of the UN resolutions, political bickering will begin, like paeans of praise or denunciation; or debating imaginary insults. These voices are the same that once described the late President Kamal 'Abd an-Nasir as a traitor for accepting former U.S. State Secretary William Rogers' peace proposals during the term of the former President Lyndon Johnson.

These are the same voices which declared the Arab world a traitor after the 1948 defeat. These are the same voices which declared the Egyptian Army a traitor in 1973 when it crossed the Suez Canal and sued for peace from a position of strength. And it is these same voices which wrongly interpreted King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz's peace plan.

These voices do not want to hear a Churchill, but to hear a Mussolini promising his people victory -- as if victory was merely bombast.

'Arafat, by accepting the UN resolutions, including Security Council Resolution No 242 (if this proves true), has put Israel in a tight corner. It will reveal whether Israel really wants peace or expansion.

QATAR

SOMALI FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER ARRIVES 26 JULY

GF262106 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1810 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Doha, 26 Jul (WAKH) -- Somali Foreign Affairs Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre arrived in Doha today on a short visit to Qatar within the framework of his tour of the region, which includes visits to the UAE, Bahrain, the Sultanate of Oman, Kuwait and the YAR.

In a statement to QNA, Dr Abdurahman Jama Barre said he will hold discussions with Qatari officials on bilateral relations and the situation in the Middle East and the Horn of Africa.

Makes Statement

GF271037 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0913 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Doha, 27 Jul (WAKH) -- Somali Foreign Affairs Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre has called for unifying Arab ranks at this delicate time for the Arab nation. He affirmed that the absence of Arab solidarity is the reason for the attacks against the Arab world whether in Somalia or in Lebanon.

In a statement to the Qatari newspaper AR-RAYAH published today, the Somali foreign minister called for increasing Arab aid to Somalia to enable it to defend peace and stability in the Horn of Africa, which he said is an essential element of Arab security.

Dr Jama Barre lauded the role the Gulf countries are playing in (?implementing) the positions they have adopted in all circumstances and at all levels.

Dr Jama Barre denied reports that the attacks on Somali territory are being launched by dissident or opposition forces. He asserted that Ethiopia is carrying out these attacks in which huge numbers of heavy and advanced weaponry are being used. He asserted that the Ethiopian attacks on Somali territory are continuing and that there are foreign advisers and experts taking part in these attacks Ethiopia is launching to overthrow the Somali regime in order to set up another regime loyal to the (?Soviets).

The Somali minister added that his country received U.S. military aid recently because Somalia is suffering from a shortage of advanced weapons and because it is necessary to defend Somalia's security and sovereignty against the Ethiopian attacks.

Meets With Amir

GF271737 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] The amir of Qatar, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, today received Somali Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Abdurahman Jama Barre. The Somali minister conveyed a message from Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre to his highness the amir. The meeting was attended by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Somali Ambassador to Qatar Abdi Nur Ali Yusuf and the members of the delegation accompanying the guest minister.

QNA has learned that the message deals with the situation in the Arab region in general and current developments in the Horn of Africa in particular. QNA also learned that means of developing bilateral relations in all fields were reviewed during the meeting.

The Somali minister arrived in Doha yesterday within the framework of a tour of area countries.

Later today, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani met at the Foreign Ministry with Somali Foreign Affairs Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre.

The meeting was attended by Somali Ambassador to Qatar Abdi Nur Ali Yusuf and the delegation accompanying the guest minister, in addition to Ibrahim Muhammad Fadalah, acting director of protocol at the Foreign Ministry. During the meeting they reviewed the good bilateral fraternal relations and the situation in the Middle East and the Horn of Africa.

SAUDI ARABIA

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 28 JULY

LD280934 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0900 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Jidda, 28 Jul (SPA) -- The Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, arrived in Jidda today to take part in the meetings of the ministerial committee which begins work later today in Jidda. He was met at the airport by Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Syria's ambassador to Saudi Arabia and several other officials.

Meets King Fahd

LD281112 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1050 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Jidda, 28 Jul (SPA) -- His Majesty Kind Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz today received 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister.

CROWN PRINCE 'ABDALLAH VIEWS MIDEAST ISSUES

LD251902 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1700 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Damascus, 25 Jul (SPA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and commander of the National Guard His Royal Highness Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, has reaffirmed that his visits to Iraq and Syria stemmed from the policy of solidarity which the kingdom pursues, and which requires the holding of personal meetings among officials, particullarly in these grim circumstances which are taking the entire Arab world by storm.

In a statement to SPA, His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah pointed out that the circumstances the Arab nation is experiencing are the most serious ever suffered by the Arabs since the end of World War II. His highness said these circumstances are characterized by that fateful decision [as received] as not only do they aim at denying our usurped rights in Palestine and elsewhere, but they also serve as a warning of worse to come: the disintegration of the Arab will and conflict rather than detente becoming the law among the peoples of the world. His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah denied that the aim behind his visits to Iraq and Syria was to mediate between them and said no one has asked him to mediate between the two countries.

Regarding the Iraq-Iran conflict and the possibilities of the emergency of signs for resolving it, His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah pointed out that His Excellency President Saddam Husayn has expressed his desire to put an end to this bloody tragedy, proving his intention by withdrawing the Iraqi forces from Iranian territories, and has offered to accept the arbitration of the Islamic or nonaligned states, or even the United Nations.

His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah expressed his hope that President Saddam Husayn's desire, which represents the desire of Arabs and the aspiration of Muslims, will evoke the desired response and reciprocation. He said war does not solve any problem and the sword does not establish any rights among brothers.

His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah then spoke about the situation in Lebanon, especially after the recent Zionist invasion, and how he sees the best resolution of this situation. He expressed his appreciation for the generous sacrifices that have been and are being made by the fraternal Arab Lebanese people for the sake of Palestine and the Palestinian question, and for what the fraternal people of Palestine have done and are doing. His Royal Highness reaffirmed that the Zionist forces' invasion of one-third of Lebanon's territory represents the primary issue preoccupying Arabs and Muslims alike.

His highness explained that the ideal solution to the situation in Lebanon would begin with the withdrawal of the Zionist forces from Lebanon to allow the rise of a strong Lebanese government capable of safeguarding the unity of the territory and the people of Lebanon. His highness affirmed that the unity of Lebanon is essential to the Palestinian issue and to the Arab world, because Lebanon today represents a crossroads for the entire area. Hence, Lebanon should be a way to this nation's unity, not to its disunity.

His highness talked about the present regrettable situation in the Arab world and the ambitions to which it is exposed as a result of its weakness. He said the cause of all the tragedies we see the Arab nation is experiencing is basically the action of turning marginal issues into fundamental issues and personal interests into pan-Arab interests. This made personal whims into a people's program and a nation's constitution, and this led to upsetting all balances and distorting the course of history and leading the nation astray.

The crown prince affirmed that our Islamic faith is the only way for us to recover the dignity of the Arab nation and the honor of the Islamic nation. His highness also stressed that a return to reason and action rather than emotion, and to unity and solidarity are all elements which are capable of freeing the area of the state of fear and nervousness which it is going through, and of taking the Arab nation back to unity and cohesion.

At the end of his statement, his highness said every generation has a mission which should be handed over to the following generation to create a better world, and that there is no generation which is immortal.

PRINCE 'ABDALLAH FLIES TO GENEVA FOR CHECKUP

LD271422 Riyadh SPA in English 1220 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Geneva, July 27 (SPA) - - Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah has arrived here from Damascus on a private visit during which he will have a medical check-up. He was received at the airport by the Mecca Governor Prince Majid ibn 'Abd al 'Aziz and the deputy commander of the National Guard, 'Abd al-Aziz at-Tuwayjiri.

FARUQ QADDUMI ARRIVES TO ATTEND JIDDA MEETING

LD271728 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1545 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Jidda, 27 Jul (SPA) -- Faruq Qaddumi, chairman of the political section of the PLO, arrived in Jidda this evening to attend the meeting of the ministerial committee formed at the recent Tunis conference of Arab foreign ministers. The meeting of the ministerial committee opens in Jidda tomorrow.

MUBARAK SPEECH TO NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

GF260855 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0754 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Speech by President Husni Mubarak at ceremonies in Conference Palace of National Democratic Party Headquarters in Cairo marking 30th anniversary of 23 July Revolution -- live]

[Text] Brother citizens: Thirty years have passed since the 23 July Revolution took place. That revolution was and shall continue to be one of the most important events witnessed by the Third World in the second half of the 20th Century and one of the greatest accomplishments achieved by the great people of Egypt throughout the history of mankind, whether by looking at its distinct nature or characteristics or its profound effects and clear fingerprints it left on the way of life in this vital part of our contemporary world and the light it generated on the souls of hundreds of millions of strugglers for the sake of a better life for the individual and the community.

The revolution led by Egypt's great son Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir was a unique experience in which the Egyptian people wrote a new page in the annals of human endeavor and proved their magnificent capability to continue making their contribution, their creative renovation and enlightened invention. The people also proved their commitment to their principles and spiritual values as well as the characterists of their intrinsic experience, their huge tradition of civilization that was achieved over many thousands of years, their rejection of blind imitation, their anxiousness to develop rather than remain inert, and their ability to face changing situations with new and progressive ideas.

Historians of the past and many contemporary ones believe revolution is measured by the level of violence that accompanies it and the coercion that accompanies the process of change it leads, because nations cannot gain their rights and achieve the radical changes they seek in their lives and in the system of relations and balances in them without revolutionary violence, bloodshed and the escalation of social tension to the extent of armed confrontation.

The glorious July Revolution was able to achieve many profound radical changes in the life of this honest country -- indeed all over the Arab homeland and in many of the Third World countries -- without resorting to violence and bloodshed, because it sprang from the conscience of this ancient people and because it expressed their history, heritage and traditions. It was aware of the great role of civilization entrusted to it by destiny in this important strategic position in the heart of the Arab homeland and in the doorway of the African continent. It was a recepticle for welding the Islamic civilization with European, African and Asian civilizations.

Furthermore, this bloodless revolution -- from the very beginning -- was able to achieve a unique cohestion between the people and their armed forces. It was able to assimiliate modern social realities which require that the army movement be an indivisible part of the mass movement, not dissociated from it or rising above it, because the sons of the armed forces are the vanguard which has devoted itself to the best forms of national struggle and is the advance guard in the battle of sacrifice, something which necessitates that its movement be in unison with the pulse of the masses, be responsive to their ambitions and pains and be in accord with their clear values, principles and legislation.

The revolution was conscious of the close association between the specific national concept and the comprehensive national affiliation. There is no contradiction or discrepancy, no fanaticism or isolationism. There is response, integration and homogeneity, because allegiance to national soil deepens the feeling of affiliation and association with the nation's interest and fate. Hence the revolution succeeded in giving the Arab movement -- in a limited number of years -- a gigantic push forward which would never have been achieved in half a century or more [without it]. Hence also, the revolution was able to respond to the masses inside and outside and melded with them on the basis of a unified ideology and feelings.

The revolution also assimilated the lesson of history and thus knew that a correct revolutionary movement does not take the form of arbitrary action disconnected with what precedes it or with what follows it. Rather, it is a continuous flowing current that reacts to its environment and takes from it and adds to it, is affected by it and has an impact on it. Therefore, the revolution did not change into a military coup -- which could have happened and did happen in many other countries. Rather, the revolution continued on its way, making profound changes in the essence and walks of life throughout the Third World, an accomplishment which was unique compared to other revolutionary movements which Africa, Asia and Latin America witnessed.

On this basis, dear brothers and citizens, 'Abd an-Nasir was able to develop revolutionary action in the various stages of the struggle. Every stage witnessed a renewal in the youth of the revolution and an improvement in the concepts and methods in a way that harmonized with the changing situation and the nature of the challenge, without the revolution abandoning its principles or turning its back on its promises and without frustrating the hopes of the masses who reacted to it and gave it all their energies and pinned their hopes on it.

The revolution was a natural reaction to the exacerbating situation in Egypt in the 1950's. The Egyptian crisis then was multisided because the royal regime faltered in confronting the major problems which preoccupied many successive generations following the dawn of the modern Egyptian renaissance.

There was the national issue formulated in seeking independence and ending colonialism. There was the political issue of achieving real democracy and the need to practice it in the face of the palace's tyranny and minority parties aided by the British colonizers. There was the social issue of achieving justice in the face of exploitation. There was the issue of developing and constructing a modern state and modern society without abandoning the genuine character of civilization. There was the national issue of the confirmation of Egypt's affiliation with the great Arab nation in the face of plots to isolate Egypt and dismember the Arab region and to continue foreign control of it.

The royal regime faltered on all these major issues and with it faltered the existing parties in varying degrees according to the extent of their mass support. The regime continued to fail after the people rose up in the 1919 revolution and put the country on the road to independence. However, the regime suspended the Constitution, corrupted parliamentary life and compromised with the British colonizers. The hands of the biggest landlords were freed to plunder and exploit. Then came the tragedy of Palestine with all its complications, the suffocating feeling of frustration and the inability to make changes through traditional methods.

It was natural for the revolution to be staged and for the patriotic officers to be its pillar and vanguard, as they were the vanguard of a similar revolution led by Ahmad 'Urabi in 1881. It was also natural for the revolution to succeed from the first moment and to find a spontaneous popular response and unrivaled zeal from the masses. Thus the Free Officers acted at the right time for the people and fate. The revolution put forward its six objectives: 1) to end the colonizers and their stooges; 2) to end feudalism; 3) to end monopoly and control by capital; 4) to achieve social justice; 5) to form a strong national army; and 6) to establish a sound democratic life.

It is clear that these objectives are correlated and overlapping. They also had a reciprocal impact on the battles which the revolution waged, the foremost of which were the battles to reform agriculture, nationalize the Suez Canal Company, fight foreign alliances in the region, set up a huge industrial foundation in Egypt, build the High Dam, give farmers and laborers their social and political rights and support liberation movements in Africa and Asia. This led to the confrontation with imperialist powers which reached its climax in the tripartite aggression in 1956. The revolution emerged from these battles with startling achievements which history will justly record and immortalize.

They also had their retrogressions and failures. The revolution, like any other form of human activity, is an action that can be subject to the logic of right or wrong, success or failure. Therefore, the test of the success of any revolution is not whether it is free of any mistakes or error, but whether it can survive debacles, correct mistakes and gain experience from the experiment in the face of challenges and pass the test of the battle [jihad].

Within this framework came the 30 March declaration to remedy the revolution's shortcomings. Also within this framework, Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat led the Corrective Movement of 15 May 1971 which was followed by the glorious October war of 1973 and the historic peace epic which led to the liberation of all our national soil and the resumption of Egyptian control of every inch of our sacred land. Thus the late leader played a historic role in correcting the revolution in addition to his great role in preparing for, implementing and taking care of it in its early stages.

The revolution thus is a continuous thread and a single chain in a straight line; it does not lose its flexibility or surrender to stagnancy or petrification and thus lag behind events or collide with time, becoming lost and unable to realize its goals and its makers' aspirations. Therefore, we believe our national action is an enlightened continuation of the major action that started in the early hours of 23 July 1952. We also believe there is no difference between the 23 July generation, the 15 May generation and the 6 October generation. They are all faithful sons of Egypt, faithful to its history and civilization, honest trustees of its rights and holy places. They are all heroes among eternal people.

Let us remind the coming generations of the sons of Egypt that the first leaders of the revolution waged the severest battles amid very rough and delicate conditions at a time when few Third World countries had achieved independence. There was no such international canopy to protect the peoples of medium-sized and small countries. Nevertheless, 'Abd an-Nasir led the march with rare heroism and with unexcelled courage and was able to achieve for his country victory in the battles to evacuate British forces from the Suez Canal, nationalize the Suez Canal, resist the tripartite aggression, achieve agricultural reformation, social justice and industrialization, build the High Dam and achieve national freedom and nonalignment.

Let us also proudly tell them about the achievements of President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, who received the banner at the most critical period in Egypt's contemporary history, when Egypt had lost its leader and hero, who had become a symbol in every heart and a song on the lips of everyone and when its holy land was occupied and dignity disgraced, its economy was deteriorating and its sons were suffering from frustration and rupture. But As-Sadat, with the strength of his faith and the depth of his commitment, could best lead the march and direct the ship to safety, despite these difficulties, and could achieve for the Arab nation its most glorious victories during the blessed days of the month of Ramadan.

Then he went on to institute the permanent constitution, making further strides toward democracy, the sovereignty of law and respect for the citizen; to fight the soul of rancor, struggle and hatred, to reopen the Suez Canal to international navigation; to reconstruct the canal's cities and to call for an open-door economy to achieve a better life for every segment of the population, and then proceeded to propose the historical peace initiative, which shook the international conscience, presented Israel with the biggest challenges, opened new doors for a comprehensive settlement of the struggle and accelerated the great historical reconciliation after all believed in seeking the reasonable formulas to contain the struggle. Thus, the late leader is considered such a man that history will long recognize his many-sided achievements and the great heritage which he brought to Egypt and its great people.

It is important to teach our sons that these achievements -- although great -- do not mean that Egypt was born in 1952 and that what preceded the revolution was a misguided and useless effort. The revolution was the culmination of a long and continuous struggle, in which the people achieved many victories and made gigantic strides by the standards of that time. Our loyalty to what is right calls on us not to obliterate this fact or deliberately distort history thinking that the sun's bright light does not shine except in comparison with the dark night. This is a misunderstanding which contradicts the history registered in the well-guarded tablet, and also clashes with the laws of social movement. It does not undermine the status of our glorious revolution to say that it was a big addition to what preceded it, and in it the typical Egyptian proved his unique ability to invent and create.

Dear brothers and sisters, the contemporary world is witnessing a deep change in the international political and economic system, which is different from the situation that existed at the time the Egyptian revolution erupted in 1952. Then the big countries were busy with the big struggle to arrange matters following the end of World War II. The cold war was at its climax. The Soviet Union was making deadly attempts to equal the huge progress achieved by the United States, whether in the production of nuclear weapons or in the fields of micro-industry. The grip of each of the two giant countries on the military alliance which it established was complete. The national liberation movement and the liquidation of colonialism were in progress. More than half of the world's population was looking forward to freedom and a safe, generous life, free of exploitation, compulsion and domination. The progressive industrial countries joined by the Soviet Union and a number of the socialist countries were dominating the international economic system and were capable of imposing their views on the balance which should exist between producers and consumers, the able and needy, the strong and the weak and between those making progress and those who have surpassed the stage of progress and development. Thus, these countries could impose rules of international economic order and dictate the style to be followed by the developing countries in order to join the caravan of progress in the atomic and space age.

The helpless countries underwent bitter experiences and bloody battles before they could participate in establishing a new basis for an international relations system. This struggle was crystallized in the convening of the Banding conference, establishment of the Nonaligned Movement and the coronation of Africa's liberation movement. To be fair with facts and history it should be recalled that Egypt was at the heart of all these battles offering its spirit, imagination and sacrifices with blood, sweat and tears for their sake. Thus, 'Abd an-Nasir became a symbol of human struggle and revolutionary solidarity everywhere, and he was such a hero that peoples recount his struggle odyssey and his glories and fabulous achievements.

It behooves us all to realize that the genius of the leader was a part of the genius of the people and place and that 'Abd an-Nasir -- the revolutionary and struggler -- was a natural result of the Egyptian experience and the Egyptian depth and creation. His revolutionary call could not have achieved this overwhelming success had it not been reflecting a struggling power of civilized roots that strike deep into history and sublime noble values that place the struggle [jihad] for truth and justice above all forms of human endeavor. In other words, it is Egypt which created 'Abd an-Nasir and his glories, and it is Egypt which protects his heritage and accomplishments and produces for mankind his peers in every age. If it is possible to say Egypt has become great because of 'Abd an-Nasir, it is necessary to say 'Abd an-Nasir was great because of Egypt. The Egyptian revolution and the principles it instituted and the battles it fought were a result of the period following World War II with all its challenges, suspicions and worries and with all the concern, hope and expectation it produced in the hearts. The success of the revolution in the international arena was due in the first place to its realization of this fact, its penetration to the essence of issues, which sprang from the depth of the collective conscience of peoples, and its posing of slogans and selection of concepts which conformed to the spirit of the age and matched its impulse, rhythm and events.

No doubt the last 10 years have witnessed radical changes in the edifice of international law which would never have taken place in such a short time if the world had not progressed at high speed in all fields. It suffices to look at the revolution which has affected the means of communications and see that the available information in the field of natural sciences is doubling every 15 years and that today's scientists and thinkers represent 60 percent of the total number of scientists who have lived throughout the known history of mankind. These phenomena will naturally leave their clear stamp on the progress of human civilization in modern times.

The most important of these changes were the move by the two superpowers to institute detente and accord after they used much of their energies in competing to produce nuclear weapons and the move to create an equilibrium between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, sometimes based on the principle of the balance of power and sometimes based on the principle of the balance of horror and fear and the ability to devastate the world, annihiliate its inhabitants and end its civilization. This new policy led to changes that cannot be ignored in the relations among the members of the same alliance, to the appearance of a clash of interests and to a difference in policy between the United States and its European allies.

After the end of colonialism -- in its traditional form -- in most of the countries of the world, the economic phenomenon rose in importance and the contradiction between countries began to take new forms based on the desire of the raw materials producers to enter the industrialized world at a steady rate and their insistence on creating a new balance between the producing and developed industrial countries. This move reached its peak in the establishment of OPEC, in the rise OPEC's role in defining the relationship between the producer and the consumer and in OPEC's success in imposing a new system of prices for oil products, something which made the industrial consumers take countermeasures that led to a rise in supply, a decrease in demand and a drop in prices, a policy which is being used with varying degrees of success by the countries which consume other raw materials.

These changes made analysts and thinkers propose a new division of the the world between the developed industrial countries of the north and the countries of the south, which are still heading for progress and development, on the basis that the main contradiction is no longer between East and West. Rather, it has become limited to the balance between the powers of production and consumption, between rich and poor countries, because interests are more closely linked with economic factors than with ideological affiliations and political alliances.

It is natural for Egyptian policy in the 1980's to respond and react to the successive changes because policy is defined in a void, nor is it isolated from the economic and social environment in which it is established and to which it is reacting. In the same way, it is unacceptable for the state's policy to be frozen while the world is in constant motion. It is unacceptable for it to be fixed in cement amid raging waves of change. Otherwise, it will reach a deadlock, falter and lose its ability to influence and participate in defining the new picture of the world and give up its role in melding the future of the world community and in heralding a new dawn.

What is important is that Egypt remains -- at all times -- committed to its national principles, values and goals. Reformation of policies and methods does not mean giving up basic values and principles or disengaging from the courses agreed upon for achieving justice and right and differentiating between right and wrong, the lawful and the unlawful. It is not right for an ancient country, which has been nobly mentioned by its God in his Book of Wisdom, to vacillate in its principles and not be firm in its struggle ideology. Rather, it must remain faithful to these sublime principles and values and honor its international agreements and allegiances under all circumstances.

Foremost of these principles are: adherence to national will, rejection of all forms of subservience, allegiance to principles of nonalignment, rejection of foreign alliances, rejection of the establishment of foreign military bases on the national soil, solidification of the edifice of international peace, fighting colonialism and exploitation, support for national liberation movements, resistance to interference in the countries' internal affairs, calling for a halt to armament; upholding the limitation of nuclear weapons and reducing their reserves, easing international tension and strengthening creative cooperation between the various nations and peoples, because if we do not learn to live in peace, fraternity and amity, all of us will be annihilated in a devastating war.

If we look at the area of our greatest concern, we will find it is witnessing many negative phenomena which rarely take place in one place in a limited period of time. These are the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the Iranian aggression against the Iraqi territory and the invasion of Somalia -- all these are taking place at a time when Arab differences are deepening and disintegration and fragmentation are becoming a fact, and at a time when there is no clear vision of the differences between essential, unavoidable contradictions and between subsidiary differences which soon vanish with the change of circumstances and the succession of systems.

Brother citizens, the war that Israel has launched against the fraternal Lebanese and Palestinian peoples constitutes a flagrant violation of the spirit of peace and a return to the concepts of war and the logic of oppressive power at a time when we are more than ever in need of more hope and work to deepen faith in peace, assert the commitment not to resort to the use of force, prepare for peaceful coexistence among all peoples and enter the second stage of the comprehensive and permanent peace so that the march toward peace can proceed on its drawn path.

It should be clear that this regrettable violation of the spirit of peace does not shake our faith in the noble humane goal and does not undermine our insistence on continuing the march. On the contrary, it proves the truthfulness of our vision and the rightness of our appreciation of matters, as well as absolute admittance that force can never settle the issue. What is needed is a comprehensive historic settlement that will comfort the sad past, heal the wounds of the present and give glad tidings for a better future for future generations of our children and grandchildren on both sides of the border.

The Israelis are making a mistake if they think these military operations can cancel the existence of the Palestinian people or obliterate their intrinsic and independent identity or destroy their cause. This cause goes far beyond these vividly described incidental events taking place around Beirut because the destinies of peoples cannot be decided by military adventures and playacting. They are usually decided according to the laws of war and the principles that have been agreed upon by nations in our present era.

We hold Israel responsible for imposing a siege on Beirut contrary to the rule of international law, terrifying its citizens by depriving them of water, food, medical supplies and essential services, which leads to the suffering of innocent civilians, children, the elderly and women. All this is capable of deepening hatred, eliminating hope, increasing doubts and fears and creating new reasons for increasing the intensity of conflict by future generations who should have been raised in the spirit of love and friendship, away from the violence of the past and its bitter experiences.

Israel cannot intervene in Lebanon's internal affairs or dictate that its people follow a certain method to organize the relations, powers and responsibilities in it. All this is for our Lebanese brothers to do. They have proved they have a great ability to bear this responsibility as long as they feel secure against foreign intervention and protected against the evil of foreign hands that threaten the very essence of their lives, that try to destroy this good pattern of tolerance and coexistence among the followers of heavenly religions, and open the way for fragmentation by undermining the feeling of belonging to the one homeland and one nation.

Our brothers in Lebanon are fully capable of organizing their internal affairs and situation free from foreign intervention. They have an ancient civilization which was the twin sister of the ancient Egyptian civilization. They have also proved a great ability to remain steadfast and hopeful throughout years of severe crisis that were capable of destroying the morale of many nations that had not undergone such experience and had not been tempered by great events.

The Arab people of Egypt sympathize with the fraternal Lebanese people in their crisis and support their right to freedom and security, just like other peoples and nations, in order to continue along the path of progress and development. We don't seek to impose a certain formula for a coexistence among the children of this people. All we say and announce to everyone is that Egypt will stand strongly against any attempt to divide Lebanon and against any attempt to revive sectarian conflicts or impose the hegemony of a certain group at the expense of the remaining political and social forces. The Arab people in Egypt will be an ally to all the Lebanese people without exception. All are close brothers with whom we share affiliation, feelings and hopes.

We have had direct contacts with the parties that have influence in the Lebanese equation. We have sensed their response to our conception of a unified Lebanon that is united in territory, people and policy. Foreign powers should stop playing with the destiny of this people and should begin to realize what they have suffered during past years. We can afford to say nothing at this moment but reiterate the appeal we have made since the beginning of the sedition: Keep your hands off Lebanon.

For all this to be achieved the Israeli forces must withdraw immediately and without delay because history has taught us that foreign occupation can never provide the appropriate atmosphere for settling national questions. Israel has no right to impose itself in the Lebanese arena. It is in its interests in the long run to avoid intervening in its internal affairs even if it imagines that it can achieve some temporary gains by exploiting its ability to pressure some Lebanese groups under the protection of the military occupation.

Dear brothers and sisters, several proposals were made to us during the past weeks including reception of the PLO command and its fighters in Egypt in order to prepare the appropriate atmosphere to lift the siege of Beirut and start the withdrawal of Israeli forces. Our reply was that the solution does not lie in removing the Palestinian Resistance's command from Lebanon. This matter should not be discussed except by the legitimate Lebanese authorities and the Resistance command, or within the wider framework of collective Arab responsibility for rescuing Lebanon and preserving Palestinian dignity. Thus I called for an Arab summit conference to discuss the situation from all sides and abide by a policy that places the supreme national interest above all other considerations and protects Lebanon from threats of division and conflicts as well as regional conflicts on its soil, and also while preserving the rights of the fraternal Palestinian people.

The Palestinian people have the right to reject occupation and fight it with legitimate methods. It is also their duty to ceaselessly seek to regain their rights within the framework of international legitimacy in a manner that does not harm their image in the international community or allow anyone to distort the nature of their struggle or undermine their goals and intentions.

If we may offer advice to this fraternal people, we see that the ideal method to reach their legitimate goal is to accept the principle of mutual and concurrent recognition between Israel and the Palestinians under the condition that it should be understood that this means recognizing rights and not bodies or organizations. Thus Israel would recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination in exchange for the PLO's recognition of Israel's right to exist. If this were to happen, it is certain that a tremendous force would be generated that no power could deny or oppose, even if it pretended to do so for some time.

I would like to declare before you that in several messages I wrote to President Reagan in recent weeks I invited him to adopt the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. This alone is the stand that agrees with truth, justice and legitimacy. It alone is capable of reinforcing the march of peace in which the United States has played a distinguished role during past years. Despite my awareness of the complications that surround the U.S. stand on this matter, my knowledge of President Reagan and his method of discussing things and bearing responsibilities makes me extremely optimistic. The coming months may bring glad tidings of a positive and objective move.

The first step the United States can adopt while reviewing its policies in the Middle East is to begin a dialogue with the PLO after its leaders have proven -- under extremely hard circumstances -- its qualifications to participate in the efforts to achieve full peace and its ability to move effectively and adopt decisions, as well as its readiness to approach facts of the situation and bear responsibility if it finds a response from the superpowers who have the ability to move and influence the situation negatively and positively. We consider the PLO's interest in a dialogue with Washington an encouraging sign because this dialogue will certainly be in the interest of the peace process.

This leads me to talking about an idea that has been publicized by some Israeli circles who oppose the demands of the Palestinian people. They talk about the idea of transforming Jordan into a Palestinian state. This, implicitly, means giving up the right to establish a national Palestinian entity in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

It is necessary for the Arabs and international communities to confront these ideas with all their strength and nip them in the bud. They stem from completely false assumptions and could result in further escalation of the situation, not to mention the fact that it would constitute a clear violation of the obligations that Israel committed itself to in accordance with the establishment of peace in the Middle East according to which it pledged to establish a ruling system for a full Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza. Whether the publicizers of this idea are convinced of its dangers and harm or if they continue to uphold it in various forms, Egypt will oppose it with utmost force, because the Palestinian people's self-determination is to be achieved on their land and national soil and because the Kingdom of Jordan is a distinguished member of the Arab League and the international community. We will never accept any act to undermine its territory or its independent identity. In brief, this idea is rejected by Palestinians, Jordanians, Arabs and the whole world. And it is certainly rejected by Egypt. Both its goals and intentions are doubted.

Before I conclude my statement about this issue, permit me to salute this great number of Jewish personalities who declared their sympathy for the legitimate demands of the Palestinian people and their support for their right to self-determination on their soil. In fact, this stand, which is responsible, is capable of serving peace endlessly and is capable of correcting the inaccurate concepts that continue about the nature of the conflict. In appreciation of the bravery of these personalities and the strength of their commitment to human stands, I hereby invite Mendes-France, Nahum Goldman, Philip Klutznick and Edgar Bronfman to visit Cairo in order to expand the circle of Arab-Jewish dialogue on these essential questions.

Brother citizens, the Gulf region, which is of great strategic importance, is witnessing a serious escalation of tension and conflict as a result of the Iranian invasion of Iraq, which came following the cease-fire announcement by the Iraqi Government, which decided to withdraw behind the borders between the two countries and abide by the international treaties and agreements that were signed with regard to the borders. By doing so, it put an end to the conflict from one side and put an end to the bloodshed between two neighboring and friendly peoples who share a sublime spiritual link and uncontradicting homogenous interests. It is not right for the world community to tolerate the Iranian attempt to invade Iraq's territory, especially since the Iranian officials have openly announced that the aim of their new military campaign is to topple the regime in Baghdad. This is an overt attempt to set a serious precedent that will open the door for foreign intervention processes. This will enable the foreign powers to play with the destinies of peoples whenever they object to their policies and internal situations. Thus, all world countries, foremost of which are the superpowers, are requested to declare their stand on the Iranian invasion.

If the Iranian regime in Tehran believes in the principles of Islam and its canon law, it should then abide by its teaching, which forbids fighting between the children of the Muslim nation, and should refrain from stirring up disagreement and conflict among the various sects because Islam recognizes only a single affiliation to the faith that was revealed by God as an act of mercy for all people.

All of us -- following our celebration of the blessed 'Id-- ought to draw a curtain over the past, direct our sights to the future and concentrate on the bases of conduct among neighboring fraternal peoples so that Iran can become Iraq's supporter and the supporter of the rest of the Gulf states instead of being a source of threat and aggression. It is not important to enter a futile argument to define who started the aggression and determine who harmed the nation. What is important is to discuss with open hearts the way to stop this horrible exhaustion of both countries' resources and to prevent bloodshed between them now and in the future.

We cannot ignore another aggression to which a fraternal Arab, African people are subjected, that is the Somali people, who stood by our side in all stages of struggle. We do not accept the claim that what is going on in Somali territory in the region of its borders with Ethiopia is a Somali civil war because evidence indicates the presence of foreign hands and foreign intervention elements which threaten Somalia's security and the integrity of its territory and seek to topple the existing national regime. All these are false and illegitimate goals that should be resisted and crushed in order to deter aggression and prevent its escalation and spreading to adjacent countries because it weakens Arab and African powers in this vital region.

On its part, Egypt will not hesitate to support the Somali people and stand by them in their crisis, in view of the existing bonds between the two peoples and due to the fact that Egypt's strategic security is linked to what takes place in the Horn of Africa.

This and other questions necessitate cooperation and consultation in the framework of the Nonaligned Movement in order for the nonaligned countries to be able to play their role and influence the course of events during the years to come. Thus, Egypt insists on convening the next summit conference of the nonaligned countries at its prescribed time in the Arab capital that has been chosen to be its venue. We reject any attempt to postpone the conference or transfer it to another capital because our collective responsibility makes it incumbent on us not to hesitate to go to places of tension and conflicts so long as our efforts are dedicated toward eliminating the tension and extending the bridges of cooperation within the one family. There is no alternative to this daring, positive move.

Dear brothers and sisters, we have learned from our successive experiences in the various stages of our national struggle, especially those which we underwent during the revolution, that the strength of the state and its place politically and diplomatically depend to a great extent on the solidity of its internal front, the strength of its national economy, the safety of its courses, the strength of its official and popular institutions and the homogeneity of its social structure because the external movement necessarily represents a true reflection of the intrinsic factors available to it and this is the foundation on which the state establishes its entity in all fields and is the basis from which every rightly guided national effort erupts. From this point of view, we strove to concentrate most of our consideration on the process of internal construction and comprehensive social and economic development because the ability to give cannot emerge from a vacuum or exceed the limits of energy available to a specific society.

We should never forget that dear and strong Egypt is always capable of maintaining security and stability in the region in the interest of its peoples, defending the rights of the Arab nation and its shrines against dangers and foreign ambitions, protecting this vital corner of the African Continent, pushing peace forward with firm footing and elevating the Third World at a time when, with the beginning of the 21st century, balance and forces relationship concepts are being defined. For these reasons, I have set priorities of national work since I assumed the responsibility last October on the basis of directing all our energies and creative capabilities toward achieving three objectives: maintaining security and stability, developing our defensive capabilities in accordance with the latest systems and strengthening and solidifying the economic structure. After that, we can concentrate on the other many sides of struggle, which are of no less important than the three fields I referred to in the long run, although they are less urgent in the current stage.

Nine months after the people's decision to charge me with responsibility, I can say that the security situation in the country is assured, thanks to the vigilance of this great people, their rejection of the calls for extremism and law infringement and their realization that any reform and progress should emerge from a coherent and stable internal front and that any attempt to undermine this front is a breach from which only Egypt's enemies and rancorous people benefit.

I would like to praise, in this respect, the great effort being exerted by policemen in Egypt, who are vigilant toward security and safety and who are endeavoring to maintain stability for the national march. Firstly, I am proud, in this regard, that we could achieve this goal without the need to take any exceptional measure and without causing an atmosphere of tension and acuity in Egypt.

I would like to refer to an encouraging and positive phenomenon: A high proportion of youths involved in work with the radical groups have accepted the way of negotiations and exchange of opinions by means of evidence and logic. This multiplies my belief that the ideal way to deal with the radicalism phenomenon, which is entirely alien to the Egyptian environment and spiritual and social values, which are deep-seated in the heart of our faithful people, is dialogue and free discussion based on wisdom and good advice because the right way is evident and the right is clear and free of suspect and ambiguity. The Egyptian people -- the owners of knowledge and civilization -- realize that the essence of religion is tolerance, love and moderation and its contrast is fanaticism and extremism. We are very pleased that this faction of our youths has returned to the ranks of national work for God's sake and in loyalty to this nation.

Every Egyptian who is enthusiastic about his country should be content with the great efforts exerted by our bold armed forces and its command in developing systems of training and armament according to the most advanced systems because they shoulder a great mission and carry out a glorious national task in preserving the strategic security of the Arab nation and in foiling the conspiracies and plans that undermine the safety of the dear nation. We all realize the responsibilities of the armed forces in peacetime are no less than in war because the challenges remain and exist and peace has its aftereffects and heavy burdens.

This talk leads us to economic reform -- one of the foremost issues I have been concerned about since the people put their trust in me. I believed and still believe that any reform begins with correcting the economic path after we have undergone fatiguing experiences since the first days of the revolution. We applied in that the trial and error method guided by the experiences of other peoples -- whether their situation conformed with the characteristics of the Egyptian intrinsic experience or differed from it -- which led us to continuously add modifications and new regulations, especially since the last quarter of the century has witnessed great changes in international economy, and it was indispensable that these changes and successive fluctuations influence the Egyptian economy.

While we are evaluating achievements in the economic field during the past 9 months, it behooves me to refer to basic facts that I consider necessary for the safety of the evaluation and for learning useful lessons from the new experience so that the result of all this will serve our view of the future and guide our steps in our permanent endeavor to raise the living standard and to relieve the burden on the downtrodden toiling factions. They are:

First, economic reform in its nature is an expanding work, that needs much time. No one should imagine that the work can be done in a day or that there is a magic wand that can make the required change on the spur of the moment. Reform in this field is a complicated and long process that requires prominent effort and hard work, in which all should be at the level of responsibility. Important in my view is that we should begin the first steps toward reform after we become certain of the safety of the objective we chose to achieve.

Second, government alone cannot carry out the reformation. Indeed, it is wrong to decide on it and to plan for it alone. All able elements in this field should take part. This is what made me call for convening the economic conference, which included the elite economists in Egypt and all who have views or experience of which they are proud, despite my prior knowledge that variety of opinions usually hinders agreement on a clear, basic line and that an inclination in conferences and committees to issue general and unspecific recommendations lacks practical alternatives to implement them.

Third, although we have made first steps in the right direction, I still believe we have a long way to go without hesitation because we have no other choice and there is no alternative to working with all our might to change life in the Nile Valley.

Fourth, the first requirement for economic reform is stability, to be free of convulsions and impetuosity and to avoid making contradictory decisions because this field is not an area of experiments or a research laboratory; it is the form of human activity most in need of continuity and ability to foresee the future and to plan for it -- whether by individuals or community.

Fifth, there is no alternative to increasing production and productivity, closing the gap between imports and exports and rationalizing consumption and expenditures, because without doing these things, it is impossible to improve the economic situation, even with the biggest miracles.

Sixth, now that we have made broad strides in strengthening the public sector after laying down the bases to improve it and to increase its efficiency, we want to make a special effort to encourage the private sector because our objective is to strengthen the two sectors of the national economy to counter foreign competition. There is no contradiction at all between the two sectors; they are the two faces of the coin and two tributaries that feed the same river.

It has surprised me in the last months to see that the private sector is still hesitant, undaring and wary, despite the government's efforts to create a convenient atmosphere to increase the efficiency of this national sector. I would like to reiterate that the government is committed to encouraging the private sector and there will be no return to the fettered and closed policy that we witnessed at a certain period of time under certain circumstances. We consider the men in the private sector to be honest men so long as they fulfill their obligations toward the people and conform to the law.

The government has the right -- indeed it is its duty -- to differentiate between the activity of productivity, which brings gains to individuals and communities now and in the future and which enrichs the national economy and pure commercial activity, whose profit involves a limited group, although it is still one aspect of legal national activity so long as it shuns exploitative practices.

Out of this principle, I issued directives to the concerned ministers to meet with Egyptian industrialists, both those who have actually launched themselves into the world of industry and those who want to shift to this field in the near future in fulfillment of the call we made to concentrate on productive activity, and to listen to their demands and remove obstacles from their way. I want to clearly say that the government looks at these citizens with compassion and appreciation; they create new vacancies for the struggling youths and participate in our assimilation of modern technology and in improving the balance of payments. Therefore, we should provide them all means of success, continuity and productive expansion. I have something to say after this.

Some people circulate many rumors to the effect that we will, in fact, begin a closed-door policy. I will use two examples which I have heard: One person went to buy a case of Pepsi from a small shop somewhere. He asked: "How much?" The seller said: "The bottle is 2 piasters more." He said: "Why?" The seller answered: "It is over; they will close down factories and I wonder whether you will find [more bottles]. Buy two or three cases. You see, the cases are empty." Rumor moves as fast as a rocket. The factory will close down. The issue is not the closing down of factories, but a beginning of a rumor. This is not in the interest of the country. There is a second example: Some ladies went to buy imported silk stockings. "Madam, take three or four." He multiplied the prices. Exploitation. He multiplied the price. "It is over. We no longer buy these things and we wonder whether they have closed. There is no exportation or importation and we will go back to the old days." We of course have (?a limited stock) of these goods. Buy 5, 6, 7 or 10 dresses. Hurry up and horde. Of course the profit is twice as high. We will not close down [the factories] nor tax to take from the rich to give to the poor. They exploited it and everyone began to say: "Let us use it," thus, exploitation [spread] and it cannot be combated by the government alone. We must know, as an Egyptian people, that people must cooperate with the government. The people and the government must take part in controlling this and in controlling pricing. It is not the responsibility of the government alone because the government cannot do it alone.

Look at a country such as England. The fish merchants increased the prices, probably by 20 percent. Housewives refrained from buying fish, and thus the fish became stale. After that, not a penny was added to the price. Can we do the same? Impossible, impossible. A merchant sells at the set price, but we go to him at the back door to buy at another price. It is no use, simply because I have some money. This is our problem.

Seven, confronting the economic problem could have been simpler and easier had there not been a social dimension to the state's responsibilities. We could then implement the solutions that agree with economic theories with disregard for its social costs and the burdens it places on the masses. This clashes with the philosophy we have recognized to define the responsibilities of the government and to organize relationships among various groups in society.

Without going into too much detail, it is sufficient to look at figures and statistics to realize the size of the problem we face.

I don't at all call for pessimism. There is hope. We are proceeding in the right direction. I am only explaining some questions that I heard lately.

We talk about subsidies. I will tell you about subsidies and their development from 1973 until today. However, I will not comment. I will only say and list for you, the people and everyone that hears us on the television and the radio so that you will know the answers to the economic questions.

In 1973, the entire amount of subsidies was 108 million pounds. In 1974 -- prices went up due to oil price increases following the war -- it was 418.9 million pounds. In 1975: 621.9 million pounds; 1976: 427 million pounds; 1977: 464 million pounds; and 1978: 679 million pounds. So far, so good. In 1979: 1177 million pounds; 1980-81: 1563 million pounds. These are true figures that I have obtained from official records. Nobody can say he brought (?his own) figures. These figures are known by all ministers and economists. In 1981-82: 2000 million pounds and 1982-83, 2040 million pounds. I will not comment or say anything.

We want to talk about state income. From where does it come or what are the main sources of the state's income? The main income comes from the Suez Canal, the drafts transferred by Egyptians abroad, tourism, oil, taxes, etc.

I will talk about Egypt's revenues from the Suez Canal. However, before I do, some people say: Oh, you have puzzled us. Last year, there was a surplus and this year, there is a deficit. Tell us whether to open the door or shut it. What is the matter? Are you fooling us? No, we aren't fooling you at all. Last year's estimates from the canal were too high, more than necessary. They estimated tourism at a huge amount and they estimated a barrel of oil, I don't know, its price was reduced. We lost 308 million. There are many estimates. Our estimates for the collection of taxes were 2.8 billion. We collected 1.8 billion from taxes.

When economists allocate the budget, they include all income. They allocate a high income for the Suez Canal and a high income for oil. All these incomes are high and the expenses are reduced [words indistinct] there was a surplus in the budget for the first time and this brought us headaches from everywhere in the world. Now we make our own calculations [words indistinct]. The estimates are there.

Let's not exaggerate the estimates or the expenditures. Let's go back to the previous average to see why. Thus, the budget this year was characterized by deficit. The deficit is obvious. The deficit was reduced when they calculated that loans were part of the revenues. This year's income from the Suez Canal is 639.5 million pounds.

We pay with subsidies. Do you know how much the subsidy of a loaf of bread per year is? About 800 million pounds. That is all the Suez Canal income plus 200 million. What do I say to you? If we proceed this way, all our revenues will go for subsidies. If we proceed this way, and whenever an economic decision is issued, you say: I don't know. Once more, I am only answering. The amount allocated for subsidizing corn, oil and sugar is 408 million pounds, while the government's income from tourism did not exceed 325 million pounds. That is, the sugar and oil with their low prices sometimes reached $700 a ton; 100 million greater than the tourism income and 200 or 300 million greater than the canal's income. These are, of course, taken from other revenues. Don't forget that we pay subsidies for factory clothes of 99 million, and gas subsidies of 91 million pounds. Can we continue in this manner?

We had a share from the company's profit. This is included in the budget. Prices were fixed in 1975. Prices are becoming increasingly fixed. They wanted to increase prices slightly in 1977 becuase they had to and the world revolted. Prices went down and we remained bound [by the prices] of 18 and 19 January. Naturally, raw materials are expensive and equipment costs a lot. Prices are fixed, profits are becoming less and companies are losing. We still give them profits and the government, therefore, has no revenue from the profits at all. This too is another of the state's revenues that are lost.

On the other hand, consumption of food commodities went up at enormous levels, whether due to increases in average consumption of the individual or due to the increase in the population which is now 1.2 million people per year, a rate of 2.8 percent. It is sufficient to know that we used to export 646,000 tons of rice. For the past 2 years, we exported not a single ton and I am afraid we may begin to import rice in upcoming years if our brothers the agriculture experts... they are now trying to increase or double the rice crop through modern technology.

We must study these figures and deduce results from them in view of the statistics that pertain to the state's general revenues and the fixed expenditures that cannot be altered after expenditures have been pressured and overspending and unnecessary expenditure have been eliminated. Nevertheless, we find that the state's total general budget is expected to reach 4,630 million pounds in the 1982-83 budget.

Our brothers in the People's Assembly and the Consultative Assembly saw and know the budget fully after it was 5,040 last year.

I say that the state's total general revenues are expected to reach 4,630 million pounds. Last year, it was 5,040, that is, it is expected to decrease by 410.7 million pounds. This is due to the reduction of oil revenues following reduction in its world price and the increase of local consumption at the subsidized price. It is sufficient to note in this regard that the Treasury's general income decreased in the year 1981-82 from 1980-81 due to the reduction in oil prices by 305 million pounds.

The state's income from the Suez Canal transit fees is less than what is was estimated to be, due to the reduction in the number of oil tankers that pass through the canal. That is, natural revenues are expected to decrease by 410 million pounds below last year's estimate.

The Egyptian's money transfers: Last year 530 million pounds were transferred. The estimates were 775 million. The estimates may have been exaggerated.

The Suez Canal: We received 639 million pounds, while the estimates were 840 pounds. We don't say that the Suez Canal has lost or that its revenue has decreased. It is constantly increasing, but we may have exaggerated the estimates.

Tourism: Our estimates last year were 475 million pounds. Many circumstances led to this. However, the truth is that we received only 322 million pounds from tourism. Other revenues were estimated at 580 million pounds but came down to 475 million pounds.

At the moment there is a lot of reserve oil in European countries. So, the number of oil tankers is not the same as it was before and this too has reduced the income from the canal.

The inevitable result is an increase in the deficit of the state's general budget according to the following: In 1980/1981 the next deficit after using the loans, according to the calculations of the economists, who include the loans, interest and installments in the income, was 484 million pounds; in 1981/1982: 1.3 billion pounds; and 1982/1983: 1.5 billion pounds.

This happens at a time when the state aims to increase the funds allocated for investment because this is the only way to achieve economic reformation.

Furthermore, the fixed expenditures continue to increase. The total wages and salaries paid to government employees and those who work in the public sector in the year 1981/1982 was 2.1 billion pounds. A year earlier this was 1.5 billion pounds and the year after it 2.1 billion. So, it increased in 1 year by 38 percent. It is expected to rise to 2.4 billion pounds this year. That is, wages and salaries increased by 900 million pounds in two years.

In addition to this, the commitments born by the Treasury to pay the debts and their interest this year are 1.7 billion pounds. You need to know these figures in order to be able to answer the questions raised in public. Now you know and can answer yourselves; I shall not enter into details. I was told that wheat swallowed the Suez Canal income. It requires 200 million, which it takes from the taxes. Sugar and oil take 1 million more than the revenue of tourism.

These are our revenues, God willing, that are used for the subsidies. If we want to proceed with this situation, there is no need to talk about the result. However, we must work. There is hope in production. Increasing production and investment is the way to reform the economy of this country.

On the other hand, the prices of the materials we import continue to increase, whether for the raw materials we import for industry or the machines and industrialized materials. The prices of raw materials have continued to increase while we only rarely increase our prices. We should not forget that our foreign debts have reached $13.2 billion. The entire world borrows; what is important is proper use.

We proceed with investment and increase production. All this relieves. Economy is a process that cannot be solved in 1 or 2 years. The economists sitting among you know. The process takes years. Many states have terrifying economic crises. However, preseverence, work and production are the only means to improve the economy.

The local debt is 7.6 billion pounds and this is an element that has to be taken into consideration.

In view of these facts, the economic conference has recommended, after studies, that subsidies should be rationalized during the next 3 years by canceling them in many commodities and restricting them to certain groups, while fixing the funds allocated for subsidies of basic food commodities, with the exception of wheat. The prices of these commodities will increase automatically whenever market prices are raised and, in the second stage, the subsidies of various food commodities will be reduced by an average of 20 percent a year until they are canceled completely during the next 5 years. These were the resolutions of the previous conference.

It was also decided to increase the cost of public services to cover the actual value and achieve an excess to be used in the replacement and renewal orocess. Of course, there is a political and social factor. I cannot handle the matter in such simplicity and lift the subsidy from here and there. To do this for 5 years will be difficult. When we increased it by 5 percent, people protested. When the economists were compelled to increase prices, people also protested.

For how long will we continue to remedy? We do not want to produce, we don't want to increase production, we don't want to improve ourselves and we want to reduce taxes and receive money. I don't understand this difficult equation. How can we solve it? I don't know, but we all must govern things with brains and logic. We will not lift the subsidy, we decided not to lift it, but we have to find a way to take from the able and give the needy. They said: He took from our left hand what he gave to our right hand. No. I don't want to go into the details of this matter. The figures I mentioned to you are enough.

The subsidies eat up the country's resources. We have to improve ourselves; those able should pay more so we can help the needy. All these concepts are based on economic principles, which may have their justification. Yet, it was necessary to give the matter comprehensive consideration. The issue of lifting subsidies proposed by the last conference occupies special significance with regard to the social dimension. I repeat this so there will be no rumors about lifting subsidies after I finish talking. No, we will not lift subsidies. We will not stop exports, cancel the open-door economy or do anything like that. I will say this even if all people are hearing it and will continue to say it so all will remember.

Therefore, the general policy of the country is not to touch the subsidies, not to increase prices of necessary products for the toiling factions and to compensate for the increasing burden on the public Treasury by increasing the cost on the able factions.

There was an opinion that we should lift subsidies on bread and give everyone in the country 10 more pounds. By God, if this couldsolve the problem we would have done it. How many government and public sector officials are there? Is the population of 45 million a small figure? There are 3.2 million workers in the government and public sector. If I gave each of them 10 pounds from the subsidy on grain, then how much will I save? Are these all the people? No. Are the rest of the people capable of buying a piece of bread for 3 or 4 piastres? It is impossible. Are you able to do that? Then, okay, instead of telling me here, you better answer the inquiries in your areas. I actually ask a question and reply to it according to my information. I cannot give only to the 3.2 million and not to all the Egyptian people. There are some people who cannot buy. Therefore, we are seeking other ways in an attempt to guarantee social justice in this country.

There is another indication we have to stop at, which is the phenomenon of increased local consumption of oil products. Our electric power stations operate on diesel. In 1975, they were consuming 7 million tons. Now we need 36 million tons. Of course, there are indications that oil will be discovered. But we cannot base our policy on something inconcrete. Now our oil consumption has reached 16 million tons. The percentage of electrical power we generate from water sources has been reduced to what is equivalent to 3 million tons of oil, while it used to be 19 million tons of oil.

If we estimate that the consumption will increase at a rate of at least 7 percent annually, this will mean that our need for energy will reach 65 million tons in the year 2000. That means all our oil, which is a major resource of the Treasury, will be for local consumption. In addition, oil in our country is permanently subsidized because we are selling it at half price for the sake of citizens. We have to look forward and not backward, because we will live our time and go or die and after we die others will come. In the year 2000, oil consumption will be 65 [million] tons and then we will import oil and lift subsidies on all products.

This means that if we continue on like this without sound thinking, if we do not increase our production, develop ourselves and improve our life, [the situation] will be difficult. That is why we began to look to nuclear stations to save on oil. Therefore, a plan has been laid to diversify sources of energy by using nuclear energy, which requires huge investments, although its use is less costly than that of oil. Hence, our dire need for economizing in the use of oil products and power and for employing the major part of them in productivity. Hence, also, our keenness to allot some of our oil products for exportation.

This is what we did with rice. We used to export 646,000 tons. This amount began to drop and drop until we stopped exporting rice. I am afraid that if we do not (?use new technology to increase production), we will start importing rice. I want to add that we spend 52 million pounds to subsidize rice. Hence also, our keenness to allocate some of our oil production for exports to get more foreign currency for financing development requirements.

Brother citizens, the facts I have referred to cannot weaken us in tackling the economic problems with firm steps and assured hearts. What is important is to investigate the situation honestly and sincerely and without distortion or exaggeration. Consequently, we should propose it for study through a scientific spirit and through a spirit of full participation by all people because the country is for us all; there is no difference between the rulers and the ruled, between young and old, rich and poor, opponents or supporters. We are all citizens enjoying the same rights and shouldering the same obligations, each according to his capacity. We have good capacity for production and optimism, although this does not mean we have to be dependent and wait for what destiny will bring us; the sky does not rain gold or silver. We have to tackle problems with seriousness equal to their size and in line with our feeling of loyalty and appreciation for the eternal and great Egypt and with affiliation to its sacred land. The Almighty commanded us to work with all power and inventiveness. He also gave us natural and human resources, which we can develop through wise collective effort based on our conviction that we cannot be secure or happy unless Egypt is dear, strong, mighty and dignified.

We can achieve this, dear brothers and sisters, through constant work and ceaseless effort, feeling for solidarity and integration and the ability to conduct dialogue and hold discussions in the wise democratic way. (?There is no usurpation of freedom) or any right of any Egyptian for participation because this participation is a basic national duty and a sacred national tax; it is not a luxury confined to an elite or a chosen group.

Besides, our moves are planned and calculated to bear the full required fruit without resorting to convulsions or electric shocks. Every situation and every stage of our resolution has its circumstances and every stage might require solid justifications and electric shocks. For circumstances to change during the one period of time is unavailing and unwanted. Some people come out and say: Do this in one stroke. No, we are dealing with the economy. Convulsions would have an impact. The people want to live. Our land was liberated and we regained our rights. We are experiencing our rights and we are consolidating democracy and opinion and counteropinion. Therefore, we must move steadily and treat our economic problems in a way enabling the overwhelming majority of this people to live, find houses and find food. This can never be achieved through convulsions and electric shocks. Everyone has to cast this out of his mind. I am not an advocate of the method of convulsions and electric shocks at this stage, because it does not require such a measure. We do not have to resort to convulsions and electric shocks, because the age is different and challenges and situations change.

People say: The president is coming. President Mubarak will come and will bring with him. [sentence as heard] From where? You are supposed to work. Where will be bring from? You must work and produce so that we may give to you. I sat down and started thinking, but I do not know where I will bring from. There is no other way. He who has an idea, let him tell us from where we can bring. What? Shall I increase salaries and bankrupt the country? If we increase salaries, you will find nothing to eat. You have money. Shall we suspend the subsidies? No, we will not do so. You should dismiss this from your mind. We will all proceed in the way of national action and will turn to God with faithful hearts and pure souls. He will study, plan and execute. We will give our Egypt all our efforts, minds and aspirations without faltering or being deluded, and say: "Work, and God will surely see your work, as will His prophet and the believers." [Koranic verse]

Peace and God's mercy be upon you. [applause]

MUBARAK ON 'ARAFAT STATEMENT ON UN RESOLUTIONS

NC261149 Cairo MENA in English 1144 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, July 26 (MENA) -- Answering questions of newsmen following his address today on the occasion of the July 23 Revolution anniversary, President Mubarak said:

Regarding a peaceful solution in Lebanon, President Mubarak said [as received] conception is that you cannot send the Palestinians from Lebanon unless it is in the framework of a comprehensive settlement.

The president said that negotiations were still going on in that direction.

President Mubarak said that the statement issue yesterday by PLO Chairman 'Arafat to the U.S. congressmen that he accepts all U.N. resolutions concerning the Palestine question was a very good statement so we are going to contact the United States so as to make a good step as 'Arafat has recognised that now.

I thing it is a very good opening for a peaceful and good solution.

OFFICIAL DENIES PLAN TO RECEIVE PALESTINIANS

GF272001 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1940 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, 27 Jul (MENA) -- An official source has stated to MENA that Egypt does not agree on the principle of the departure of the Palestinians from Beirut except in the framework of a comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian question.

Commenting on a report carried by the Israeli radio about Habib's plan for the departure of the Palestinians claiming that Egypt will receive 3,000 of them, the source said this is entirely untrue and Egypt's firm stand is that a comprehensive solution to the problem is necessary.

'ALI LEAVES FOR WASHINGTON, MAKES STATEMENT

GF270806 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Cairo for Washington this morning on a visit to the United States that will last for a few days.

In a predeparture statement, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that during his visit he will deliver a message from President Husni Mubarak to U.S. President Ronald Reagan and will hold talks with a number of U.S. officials on the Lebanese-Palestinian problem, the Iraqi-Iranian war and the situation in the Horn of Africa.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said there are continuous contacts with France and it is possible he will visit Paris after his return from Washington. He said he will meet with the French ambassador in Washington.

The Egyptian minister asserted that nonadherence to the cease-fire in Lebanon will obstruct the settlement efforts. He said: We are trying to arrange a cease-fire and to create a chance for the solution of the Lebanese crisis and the Palestinian issue.

He said the contacts Egypt is currently conducting with the PLO aim at learning the PLO's objectives and what can be done about its decision. He said: In light of the current situation in Lebanon and Egypt's adoption of the peace process, a political solution is the way to realize national goals. Israel has to correct its conceptions of the autonomy rule he said. He noted that the Camp David agreement is only a temporary measure for the comprehensive solution of the Middle East problem.

AL-AKHBAR: U.S.-USSR PLAN BEHIND IRAQ-IRAN WAR

PM271457 Cairo AL-\KHBAR in Arabic 25 Jul 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Let the Iraqis Beware of Deception"]

[Excerpts] If the [war] situation has changed in favor of Iraq we hope the Iraqis will not be fooled by such a change, will not become less alert and will continue to suspect whatever the Iranians have in mind or are planning against them.

The Iranians will never surrender, regardless of the losses their country may suffer, because it is not a question of only the Iranians or of Khomeyni and the Islamic revolution; it is also a question of Israel supplying Iran with Phantom planes and every type of modern U.S. weaponry and of Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi supplying Iran with fuel and foodstuffs. Al-Qadhdhafi who withheld aid from the PLO has been very generous with the Iranians to the extent that Libyan oil has been pawned for the sake of Iran, and the Libyan people, like the Iranian people, have had to suffer food shortages.

It might be astonishing or even doubted that Iran cooperates with Israel, which is an American front, and Libya which is a Soviet front. Undoubtedly there will be no more reason for astonishment if we understand that both countries work for the same objective according to a plan already agreed upon between the United States and the Soviet Union, a plan whose implementation began with the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The wars and battles we are witnessing in Iran, Lebanon, Somalia and elsewhere are charted in the plan laid down by the Soviets and President Reagan's administration.

The aim of the plan is to divide the Middle East between the two countries representing the centers of power. Israel's share in this plan will be Lebanon, which no doubt is a great share. But, as for Al-Qadhdhafi, we believe he will emerge from this merely with some promises and maybe without.

Iran will not respond to any call for peace or cease-fire or to direct or indirect negotiations because those who are backing Iran do not accept this and will not encourage it to do so. Iraq was wrong and probably misread the situation when it unilaterally announced a cease-fire and the desire for peace with Iran. Iran did not agree to open such a door for direct or indirect negotiations. But those backing it went on supplying it with arms and equipment and providing it with every aid possible so as to enable it to become strong enough to launch its destructive attack against Iraq.

But what can Iraq do in the face of such a situation and who can give it the strength to stand fast in the face of such attrition?

Indeed this is the duty of the Arabs and their responsibility toward history and toward themselves. If Iraq surrenders, danger will threaten all of the Middle East and will undoubtedly wipe out the Gulf area overnight. For this reason the Arabs will have no future in the area. Those who do not perceive this fact are indeed fooling themselves first before fooling others.

This is the fact that the Arabs must understand well and which Iraq, more than any oter Arab country, must realize because it will be the first victim. If the Arabs do not take the initiative and have a plan of their own to counter the plan of the two superpowers then they will be the victims and they will have no independent presence in the area.

OPPOSITIONIST URGES ABANDONMENT OF CAMP DAVID

PM261543 Cairo ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 20 Jul 82 p 11

[Unattributed report]

[Excerpts] Dr Muhammad Hilmi Murad, secretary general of the Socialist Labor Party [SLP], has stated that as Israel tears to pieces and tramples on the Camp David agreements with its invasion of Lebanon and attempt to impose a peaceful settlement on it at gunpoint, we still find some people in Egypt who pray for and kneel to these agreements which have brought the gravest dangers to Egypt and the Arab region. He added that by defending Palestine and Lebanon we in fact defend Egypt and the Egyptians before anything else.

He continued: When we said President Husni Mubarak should call for an Arab summit conference to bring the Arabs together, we were also defending Egypt and the Egyptians. Musa Sabri [AL-AKHBAR chief editor] accused us at the time of being political charlatans, but President Mubarak has now responded to our appeal and has called for such a conference.

Murad was speaking last Saturday at the celebration held by the SLP action committee in the Alexandria Governorate to commemorate the anniversary of the revelation of the Koran to Prophet Muhammad.

Referring to the Lebanon situation, he said: Brothers, when we defend Palestine and Lebanon we, above all, defend Egypt and the Egyptians because once Israel achieves its objectives in Lebanon and liquidates the Palestinian Resistance, it will come back to us and try to subjugate and humiliate us. Nobody will be able to stand up to it because it will become an enormous giant that knows nothing but force, repression and destruction.

When we draw attention to this, people like Ibrahim al-Wardani and Musa Sabri attack us for defending our country.

Dr Hilmi Murad added: The rulers of Israel, by invading Lebanon and trying to impose a peaceful settlement on it by force, have torn the Camp David agreements to pieces and trampled on them. Yet we find in Egypt people who pray every day for the Camp David agreements and kneel before them. Why? These agreements speak of mutual commitments. They have abandoned these commitments, and so must we. With all their actions and statements the Israeli rulers have emptied these agreements of any substance. Sharon has said openly: Should we at any time believe the normalization process with Egypt is not going well, we can return to the Suez Canal in a matter of hours. He said this with utter frankness and insolence.

Dr Muhammad Hilmi Murad condemned the U.S. collusion with Israel in the invasion of Lebanon. He said: The United States gave Sharon the green light to invade. He had gone to the United States to discuss the details with U.S. officials. The United States cast its veto twice in 1 week in favor of Israel, and then it said its fleet was standing ready to transport the Palestinians to the various Arab countries, so as to complete its dirty role in the region.

On the other hand, we see historic steadfastness by the Palestinian Resistance and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement which have incapacitated Israel and its U.S. weapons for 6 full weeks. Yasir 'Arafat, who was abroad before the battles started, hurried back to Lebanon to be with his men in the trenches. He did not form a government in exile as other world national liberation leaders, such as De Gaulle, did. This is why all the Arab states must take a firm stand in support of this steadfastness. They must build on this steadfastness and prevent its defeat.

HUSAYN ON GULF WAR, RELATIONS WITH FRANCE

JN271204 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1058 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Jul (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn has asserted Iraq's ability to deter the Iranian enemy and to crush and completely destroy its repeated attacks on Iraq. Replying to questions by (Paul Palthey), senior editor of the French newspaper LE MONDE, during his meeting with him here today, the president said the ruling clique in Tehran grossly miscalculated when it imagined that Iraq had lost the battle in Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr].

The president explained: Actually, Iraq did not lose the Al-Muhammarah battle, and Iran did not win it. That battle had its own military, political and psychological circumstances, which made the Iranians fall for this great illusion.

President Saddam Husayn pointed out that the Iraqi people are now facing the battle with excellent morale and are looking to the future with complete confidence.

The president asserted that Iraq considers it one of the greatest taboos in Arab politics for an Arab to side with the enemy against a fellow Arab.

President Saddam Husayn praised the development of Arab-French and Iraqi-French relations and expressed Iraq's satisfaction with France's positive stands on Arab issues, especially the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and the Iraq-Iran war. He stressed that Iraq is striving to further expand and develop existing relations between Iraq and France and consolidate mutual confidence between both countries.

Replying to the questions of the French journalist, the president outlined Iraq's strong political, economic, military and moral position and the facts of the Iraq-Iran war and the Arab situation in general. The president also spoke about Iraq's role in the Non-aligned Movement and its hosting of the seventh nonaligned summit in September to strengthen the efficacy of the movement in international relations.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL FRONT ISSUES STATEMENT

JN272020 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi People in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Iraqi Democratic National Front Secretariat 20 July statement]

[Excerpts] The Secretariat of the Iraqi Democratic National Front held its ordinary meeting on 20 July and discussed the items on its agenda with the aim of consolidating its ranks and escalating the joint struggle against the fascist Ba'thist regime.

The participants discussed the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and the Zionist criminal aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese people and the Syrian forces that are stationed in Lebanon.

At the time that the Iraqi Army should have participated in these battles against the Zionist forces, the fascist military 'Aflaqite regime continues its war against its neighbor Iran and against the masses of our Iraqi people in general and our Kurdish people in particular, thus providing a great service to the Zionist invaders and their imperialist masters.

By persisting in its policy of terror and torture against the masses of our people and their progressive parties, the fascist regime prevented the Iraqi masses from carrying out any effective moves such as staging demonstrations and submitting protests to the imperialist quarters as a gesture of solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese masses.

The ruling clique is trying to save its regime from inevitable collapse by resorting sometimes to terrorism and at other times to deception and maneuvers. Recently, this ruling clique released several families of peshmerga and other fighters as well as some detained nationalists under the pressure of our masses and public opinion and in an attempt to appear that it is changing its policy. While we call for the release of all the detained nationalists, the suspension of death sentences, torture and arbitrary imprisonment, we stress that these campaigns of deception will not fool our people.

The Iraqi Democratic National Front is determined to continue and escalate struggle through all available means. It calls on all the other nationalist parties and forces to effectively and actively participate in the struggle, to unite the arms and ranks to achieve our people's aspirations of toppling the fascist dictatorial regime and establishing a democratic coalition government that will save the country from war and destruction, safeguard our people's democratic rights and those of their nationalist parties, secure a genuine autonomous rule for Iraqi Kurdistan and provide effective support for the struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese people against imperialism, Zionism and reactionaries.

The Iraqi Democratic National Front Secretariat reviewed relations with the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan [PUK] and assessed positively the joint statement that was issued by the Iraqi Communist Party and PUK on 7 July 1982. The Secretariat hopes that this step will contribute to creating suitable circumstances for the establishment of the comprehensive nationalist democratic front.

The Secretariat also discussed some organizational matters and decided to carry out joint military activities against the fascist dictatorial regime. The Secretariat also chose its headquarters from which it will carry out its work and adopted other necessary organizational measures.

[Signed] The Iraqi Communist Party, the Democratic Party of Kurdistan, the Kurdish Socialist Party in Iraq, and the Kurdish Socialist Party, 20 July 1982

AL-WAZZAN ANNOUNCES DELEGATION TO JIDDA MEETING

NC271247 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Excerpts] At 1015 today, President Ilyas Sarkis discussed with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan the overall developments in Lebanon and the political activity and diplomatic contacts which are continuing on more than one regional and international level to find a political solution for Beirut.

After the meeting, the prime minister said: The meeting with the president of the republic provided an opportunity to decide the final composition of the Lebanese delegation [to the Jidda ministerial minicommittee meeting]. It was decided that Foreign Minister Butrus will lead the delegation which will be composed of Minister Joseph Abu Khatir, Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Labban, Ambassadors Husayn al-'Abdallah, Dr 'Adil Isma'il and Zafir al-Hasan. The delegation will be joined by an officer from the Lebanese Army Command as well as by Samir Mubarak from the Foreign Ministry.

In reply to a question on the political developments concerning Beirut, the prime minister said: We regret the continuation of this land, sea and air bombardment -- as if there were no cease-fire and no response from the Israelis to the UN Security Council decision on the need for a cease-fire.

He said: We are still being subjected to these actions which increase the human, material and moral damage to us in Lebanon. He added: Therefore, we must again raise our voice at the United Nations and in all international organizations and stress that this situation cannot continue in Lebanon with the world standing idly by.

Concluding he said: We are awaiting the return of U.S. envoy Philip Habib to resume the talks with him. It is hoped that what he carries with him will bring some relief to our situation in Beirut and Lebanon.

INTELLIGENCE CHIEF CONFERS WITH PLO ADVISER

NC280655 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Col Johnny 'Abduh, Lebanese Army chief of intelligence, yesterday met with Hani al-Hasan, the political adviser of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, and discussed with him the possible subjects which will be raised for discussion in Jidda [at the Arab ministerial minicommittee meeting] in an attempt to narrow the many differences between the Lebanese and Palestinian sides. Some fear these differences may affect the course of the meeting in Jidda.

VOL CLAIMS PROGRESS IN FINDING PALESTINIAN HAVEN

NC271629 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Sources close to the PLO say the PLO believes there has been some progress in finding an Arab haven for the fedayeen. Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia have agreed to take at least some of the fedayeen. Informed Jordanian sources have said Amman is ready to receive the Palestinians who hold Jordanian passports and have no security records.

While the PLO has not officially reacted to the Sudanese News Agency report on President Numayri's offer of a haven for the fedayeen, a Palestinian source said the offer will be rejected because President Numayri serves his U.S. masters, who, as he put it, want to liquidate the Palestinians.

AL-WAZZAN TELLS USSR TV LEBANON WANTS ACTION

NC271301 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has affirmed that the Israeli raids on Lebanon, and on Beirut in particular, are a link in the chain of an international plot against Lebanon and the Palestinian people in particular. He said: Today we are paying the price of the struggle of a people who want to return to their land; and we are also paying the price of international and Arab conflicts on Lebanese territory.

In a television interview conducted by the Soviet television correspondent in Beirut today, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: Lebanon has been abandoned by everyone. Listening to statements of support does not help in this respect. We need a stand similar to that of General Eisenhower and Bulganin during the tripartite aggression against Egypt in 1956.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan emphasized the insistence on the withdrawal of the aggressor from Lebanese territory as soon as possible. However, he said, under the existing conditions we agree that this withdrawal should take place in stages on the basis of the two UN Security Council resolutions.

Regarding Moscow's stand he said: Our situation today is like that of someone who is on fire and who will not be satisfied with tears. We simply want action and a practical stand that will remove the aggressor from us.

FRANJIYAH ON MARONITE AGREEMENT, PLO PRESENCE

NC270908 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0845 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] [Former] President Sulayman Franjiyah has affirmed that there would not be a Maronite-Maronite agreement as long as a Maronite faction was dealing with Israel. President Franjiyah denounced those who cooperate with the Israeli enemy and considered Reagan responsible for the war waged by Begin against Lebanon. He said: The Palestinian Resistance will stay in Lebanon until it liberates its territory.

ISLAMIC GROUPING STRESSES COUNTRY'S UNITY

NC271617 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] A statement has been issued by the Islamic Grouping and the Front for the Preservation of the South. According to the statement, the Islamic Grouping and the Front have considered the issue of the presidential election and the consultations the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies is holding. They concurred that all that every loyal Lebanese wants at this fateful stage is to preserve Lebanon -- land, people and entity -- and to assure its survival as all its sons have agreed -- a united homeland of love and pride.

After the meeting [former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam received Ministers 'Ali al-Khalil and Muhammad Yusuf Baydun. Later, he received PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. He also received a telephone call from the prime minister.

Asked his candidate for the Presidency, Salam replied: My candidate is Lebanon based on accord between the Muslims and Christians.

SHI'ITE LEADER URGES REJECTION OF OCCUPATION

NC280914 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0845 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Deputy Chairman of the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council Shaykh Muhammand Mahdi Shams ad-Din has called on the international public and the United Nations to immediately and effectively intervene to foil the Zionist enemy's attempts to consolidate his occupation of Lebanon and create a new reality which Israel may use for bargaining. He pointed out Israel's actions in the occupied southern areas and its bestial killing and comprehensive destruction of buildings.

Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din reiterated his call to all Lebanese in all occupied Lebanese places to reject the occupation in all its forms and warned that dealing with the enemy is religiously forbidden. This rejection must be expressed by all possible means and in all forms available.

IDDIH SAYS U.S. IMPLEMENTING KISSINGER'S PLAN

GF271350 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 27 Jul 82 p 1

[Exclusive report from Paris]

[Text] Raymond Iddih, leader of the Lebanese National Bloc Party, has affirmed that the administration of President Reagan is continuing to implement Kissinger's plan to dismember Lebanon into four areas.

In a dialogue conducted with him on the nomination of Bashir al-Jumayyil, leader of the Lebanese Forces, for the Presidency in Lebanon, Iddih said: "It is better to elect Begin than Bashir al-Jumayyil. Why elect a corporal? It is better to elect a general."

ARAB DETERRENT FORCES MANDATE EXPIRES 27 JULY

NC271712 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Excerpt] The 11th mandate of the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon expired today without the Arab League making a decision to renew or cancel this mandate. The Lebanese Government has not asked for the renewal or cancellation of the forces' mandate.

BEIRUT: 27 JULY SECURITY SITUATION DETERIORATES

NC271912 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] According to preliminary reports, about 84 persons were killed and 148 others wounded during today's Israeli ground, naval and air bombardment. Other information estimates that 110 persons were killed and about 210 wounded.

The deterioration in the military situation has prompted observers to wonder about Israel's objectives behind this escalation at a time when U.S. envoy Philip Habib is meeting with the Israeli prime minister at the negotiating table.

Before reviewing the security situation in the country today, we point out that the Israeli artillery shelling of a large number of Beirut's residential areas and quarters was continuing at the time this news summary was being prepared. This shelling is inflicting losses in lives and property which are difficult to assess during the shelling.

Israeli aircraft began their raids on Beirut and its southern suburb at 1530 [1330 GMT] today. These raids were accompanied by ground and naval shelling. The Israeli aircraft concentrated their raids on some of west Beirut's quarters, particularly the horse race course, the neighborhood of the As-Sanawbar Palace, Coniche al-Mazra'ah, the vicinity of the Soviet Embassy, the Ar-Rawshah area where some buildings were destroyed in the vicinity of the King's Hotel, and the top of the Ar-Ramlah al-Bayda' road. A large number of innocent persons were killed or wounded in the raids. Meanwhile, many fires broke out and columns of black smoke rose over the capital. Ambulances and fire engines were heard rushing to the areas hit by the bombing to rescue the victims and extinguish the fires.

It has also been reported that the Joint Forces' artillery and antiaircraft guns fired on the raiding planes. Violent artillery duels have continued and shells fell in the vicinity of the Republican Palace, and the areas of B'abda, Al-Hazimiyah and the Lebanese television station, where television photographer Marwan Eli Dahir was killed. Shells also fell in Al-Ashrafiyah and the areas of Juniyah and Al-Kaslik, killing a number of persons and wounding others and causing heavy material damage.

Meanwhile, electricity and water supplies continue to be cut off to Beirut and its southern suburb. Officials are continuing their contacts to have the electricity restored. The interruption of the electric power has caused the disruption of telephone contacts in various parts of the capital.

The Lebanese Red Cross has addressed an appeal to WHO and UNICEF officials, asking them to secure the water supply to the Lebanese children by exerting pressure on those who are responsible for the disruption of the electric power and water supplies to Beirut and making them desist from such inhuman methods.

VOP: Bombing 'Undeterred'

NC271540 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1445 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Statement by the military spokesman of the Joint Forces Central Command issued on 27 July -- read by announcer]

[Text] At 1530 [1330 GMT] today, the enemy resumed the air raids in intensive successive sorties. The enemy warplanes bombed children schools in Burj al-Barajinah, Qasqas and Al-Awza'i. The enemy planes are continuing their raids on west Beirut with unprecedented bestiality. At noon, the enemy planes destroyed housing blocs in Ar-Rawshah area, inflicting more than 350 casualties ranging from martyrs to wounded, most of whom are still under the debris.

This confirms that the enemy's government has decided to continue the war of extermination against the Lebanese and Palestinian residents of west Beirut within the world's sight and hearing.

The world bears witness that for the 6th day running, the city of Beirut has been a permissible prey for warplanes, warships and land artillery as if it were an open hunt for the enemy and a city to do with it as he pleases undeterred by morals, conscience or Arab and international moves.

AL-JUMAYYIL: FORCES WILL NOT REPLY TO SHELLING

NC280728 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Lebanese Forces Commander Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil believes the aggression against the eastern areas [of Beirut] falls within the framework of a plan to lure the Lebanese forces into retaliating with a view to continuing the destruction and devastation.

Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil has been contacted by leaderships in the western area [requesting him] to frustrate the activities of those fishing in troubled waters. Accusing the Palestinians of the shelling operation, Shaykh Bashir said: We will not reply to them, and we will not allow them to lure us; let what befell us yesterday and a week ago be considered our participation in the sufferings of our kinsmen in the western area.

JUNBLATT REJECTS BASHIR AL-JUMAYYIL'S CANDIDACY

NC272100 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1845 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Following his meeting today with Brother Ibrahim Qulaylat [leader of the Independent Nasirite Movement], Brother Walid Junblatt [leader of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement] said there will be no constitutional vacuum under the circumstances of the Israeli occupation. Therefore, we will not be frightened by the idea of a constitutional vacuum. We will confront the candidate of the challenge and the candidate of the Israeli tanks [referring to Phalangist leader Shaykh Bashir al-Jummayil].

Junblatt added: The priorities at present are rejection of the Israeli occupation, action for an unconditional Israeli withdrawal, realization of the minimum of the Lebanese national settlement and starting the building of a modern state and an advanced political system.

BIRRI SAYS CIRCUMSTANCES NOT RIGHT FOR ELECTIONS

NC272104 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1845 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Lawyer Nabih Birri, chairman of the Amal movement Command Council, has stated that the movement's stand on the question of the presidential elections in Lebanon is a principled stand. He added: How could the presidential elections be held under the circumstances of the Israeli occupation of Lebanon and the capital in particular and of its blockade? The elections are supposed to be held at the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies building. The Israeli tanks are positioned no more than 20 meters from the building. This suggests that the elections would be closer to appointment than to the democratic atmosphere which must prevail. At any rate, we will have time. Efforts must be united to lift the blockade of Beirut and top priority must be given to the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. The presidential elections should not divert us from this momentous and basic issue, which takes priority over everything else.

BEGIN: HABIB PROMISED PLO EVACUATION COMMITMENT

TA281000 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0923 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Philip Habib promised Prime Minster Menahem Begin last night that he will try to bring him within 2 days an unequivocal commitment by the terrorists to leave Beirut. The prime minister revealed this when he was speaking a short while ago in Jerusalem to members of the peace and security movement. Our correspondent Gad Becker brings us a part of what was said:

[Begin recording] [Begin] We have a problem. Last night we met with Mr Philip Habib. He did not bring many good tidings -- he met with Husayn, he was in Egypt -- these countries or others are ready to take some of the terrorists, but it is still not clear if the terrorists have truly decided to leave Beirut.

He will clarify this matter in the next 2 days, he promised us. He told us that he must receive, so he said, an unequivocal commitment [last three words in English] that they will leave. Otherwise, actually, what will he achieve? Good, we are, in truth, considering matters, and do not be surprised if we say we are hesitating.

First, we do not want our soldiers to fall. We do not want to and have never wanted to harm civilians. So, certainly we are considering matters. What is clear is that the 7,000 terrorists, equipped with artillery, tanks, RPG's and all the lethal Soviet weapons they have, must leave Beirut and Lebanon -- otherwise we shall return to sqare one.

It is clear, then, that if the political negotiations do not help -- for which we have provided more time -- okay, let us try everything -- then there will be no alternative but for the State of Israel to bring about by its own means the disappearance of the terrorists from Beirut and Lebanon. [end recording]

'SOURCES': U.S. ENVOY GRANTED MORE TIME FOR TALKS

TA280757 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 28 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by diplomatic correspondent Benny Morris]

[Excerpts] Israel last night granted U.S. special Middle East envoy Philip Habib more time to achieve a peaceful solution to the Beirut crisis, Israeli sources said last night.

This followed a meeting in Jerusalem yesterday between Habib and Prime Minister Menahem Begin; and other meetings with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shimar and Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon, in which Habib reported achieving some progress in his efforts to reach a diplomatic solution. Habib said he was optimistic about the chances of achieving a peaceful settlement.

"The Habib mission is continuing," said a senior Israeli official, indicating that Habib will return to Beirut today to take up the delicate quadrilateral negotiations where he left off last week.

Israeli sources last night said that Begin's trip to Zaire and Shamir's trip to the United States will take place as scheduled. Observers see this as a clear indication that Israel is leaving the field open to the diplomatic option, at least until the two leaders return to Israel at the end of next week.

One senior Israeli official, however, commented that "what Habib sees as progress is not necessarily regarded as such by us. He calls it progress; whether we do or not is another matter."

While Israeli officials were tightlipped about yesterday's talks, it is believed that Habib asked the Israelis to ease the military pressure on Beirut. During the past weeks of mediation by Habib in Beirut, it was alleged that the talks were technically and politically hampered by the hostilities which prompted some of the Lebanese leaders to boycott the negotiations.

Observers in Jerusalem believe that Israel made conscious use of Habib's weeklong absence from Beirut to exercise heavy military pressure on the PLO before Habib returned.

PERES COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH AMBASSADOR HABIB

TA280915 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0837 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres believes that it is still possible to reach an agreement concerning the removal of the terrorists from Beirut. Peres voiced this appraisal a short while ago at the conclusion of a meeting with U.S. envoy Habib. MK Hayim Bar-Lev and Simha Dinitz also took part in the meeting, which lasted more than 2 hours. Our correspondent Tzvi Ezrahi spoke to the Labor Party chairman at the end of his meeting with Habib.

[Begin recording] [Peres] We covered all the matters very thoroughly and in great detail. We explained our position and heard that of the United States. Among other things, we were happy to hear that the plan is still to achieve an independent Lebanon and to remove all foreign forces and authorities from Lebanon itself. Though not a few obstacles remain on the path of the negotiations, there is still a chance that a substantial part of these objectives will be achieved diplomatically.

[Question] Do you believe that?

[Answer] I believe that the political negotiations must be continued.

[Question] What did you talk about with envoy Habib?

[Answer] We heard a full report on all the developments; we reiterated our positions -- that, first, a mutual cease-fire be resumed quickly; we support the continuation of the negotiations to remove the PLO from Beirut by peaceful means; we explained that we reject the French initiative to alter UN Resolution 242 and create an unclear situation; we still support the entry of a multinational force into a 40-km strip in order to secure peace for the Galilee, for northern Israel; and we hope that the political negotiations will bear fruit.

[Question] What did envoy Habib say in response to what you said?

[Answer] I will not speak for him. [end recording]

ARENS, RABIN ON MILITARY OPTION VIABILITY

TA280609 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Israeli Ambassador to the United States Moshe Arens has said that unless a political solution is found in Beirut, the terrorists should know that the alternative is a military one. Arens said this to Secretary of State George Shultz during a meeting the latter held with Knesset member Yitzhaq Rabin, who is now visiting the United States as spokesman for the Israel bonds campaign.

Our correspondent Shalom Qital has revealed that Shultz agreed that this is the alternative. Mr Rabin mentioned matters upon which there is agreement between the Alignment and the government, and he stressed that the terrorists must leave Beirut and an effort should be made toward finding a political solution.

In response to a question on whether he raised his suggestion to transfer the terrorists to Tripoli temporarily, he answered in the affirmative but stressed that the United States is not dealing with this matter now because the Lebanese themselves are against the proposal. Yitzhaq Rabin is worried about the trend in Congress to connect the Lebanese affair to a comprehensive solution to the Palestinian problem.

'CIRCLES': IDF PRESSURE INTENDED TO AID HABIB

TA270852 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 27 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Political circles in Jerusalem -- and apparently also their counterparts in Washington -- see no contradiction in terms between the efforts made by U.S. envoy Philip Habib toward removing the terrorists from Beirut through political measures and the IDF activity in the last 5 days, aimed at intensifying the military siege of the terrorists.

The air, sea and land raids are static activity in that they involve no invasion of the western parts of the city. This means increasing the pressure might serve as an impetus for the terrorists to cooperate with Philip Habib in finding and implementing a solution. They have so far shown no enthusiasm toward this sort of cooperation.

This is why the United States has refrained from reacting to the IDF bombing and shelling and has remained silent even in answering reporters' questions, as official spokesmen have demonstrated. The presumption is that Habib's chances to work out an arrangement have subsequently increased.

OPPOSITION TO STAGED PLO WITHDRAWAL NOTED

TA280801 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0610 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Report by political correspondent Gad Becker -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] Regarding the manner of the removal of the terrorists from west Beirut, Israel made it clear again last night that it insists that the terrorists not stay at way stations in Lebanon while awaiting a comprehensive settlement, but that they go directly to other countries.

Philip Habib is to return to Beirut today to try to tie up the loose ends. Israel is allowing the continuation of the political process, although various political circles now increasingly recognize that without military pressure such as the latest bombardments of west Beirut, political pressure will not suffice in removing the PLO.

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

McCloskey Victim of 'Fraud'

TA270902 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 27 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by political correspondent Tuvya Mendelson]

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will tell U.S. Congressman Paul McCloskey and the four-member congressional delegation he heads that they were misled by the PLO and were victims of fraud.

The Israeli position is as expressed 2 days ago; namely, that the statement made by McCloskey at the news conference he held in Beirut heralds no change in the PLO's well-known position.

McCloskey and his colleagues arrived in Israel yesterday following a visit to west Beirut, and they will meet with Shamir today. He will tell them how they have been led astray by 'Arafat.

More reactions emanated from Jerusalem yesterday on McCloskey's statement in Beirut. Political circles noted, among other things, the restraint and caution shown by the U.S. administration to the announcement made in Beirut 2 days ago.

Yesterday, Foreign Ministry Spokesman Avi Pazner informed foreign correspondents of the ministry's position on what he called the PLO fraud. Pazner said the main problem on the agenda is the removal of the PLO from Beirut. He added that no public relations gimmick will be able to shift Israel's attention from this problem.

Other political figures said in Jerusalem that the matter of the letter 'Arafat gave McCloskey and the ensuing conflicting announcements by other PLO figures -- who took great pains to explain that the recognition of the UN resolutions does not include an acceptance of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 -- prove how weak the PLO is inside west Beirut.

It should be noted that the remarks McCloskey voiced at the news conference in Beirut came at a time when there is great sensitivity in Jerusalem to any sign of further rapprochement between the PLO and the United States. Nonetheless, political circles noted last night that McCloskey's statement should not be regarded as indicative of Washington's intentions. In this context it should be pointed out that the United States presented several conditions for its recognition of the PLO, such as the organization's giving up the path of terrorism; the revocation of the PLO's charter; a recognition of Israel's right to exist; and the acceptance of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. The letter 'Arafat gave McCloskey to give to the U.S. Congress actually marks no change in regard to any of these conditions.

Begin, Shamir Meet Delegation

TA271228 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1140 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said today that the PLO did not change its terrorist character. For the PLO the use of violence is not tactical but strategic, the foreign minister told the U.S. congressmen whom he met at noon.

The head of the delegation, Congressman McCloskey, said that 'Arafat told him at their meeting in Beirut that he cannot publicly recognize Israel, because if he did he could not go on heading the PLO. The congressmen are now meeting with Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

McCloskey Statement Denied

TA280924 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] The prime minister's office has denied statements that Congressman Paul McCLoskey attributed to Menahem Begin. In an interview broadcast last night on U.S. television, Congressman McCloskey claimed that the prime minister told him that Israel has the right to destroy Beirut even if 10 Lebanese and 5 Palestinian civilians are killed for every Palestinian soldier.

The prime minister's office said Menahem Begin did not utter even a single word of the so-called statement cited by Congressman McCloskey. The prime minister's office also stated that Mr McCloskey, who has been hostile to Israel for many years, visited Beirut and made a deceptive statement, and afterwards came to Jerusalem and again made a statement that is a total fabrication. This is what the prime minister's office said.

Sharon Meets Delegation

TA271814 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1733 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] The defense minister said today that Israel has three objectives it wants to achieve through its siege of Beirut: expelling the PLO from Beirut, removing Syrian and PLO forces from Lebanon and signing peace treaties and security arrangements between the Israeli and Lebanese Governments. The defense minister made these remarks today to a U.S. congressional delegation that had met with Yasir 'Arafat in Beirut. Avraham Ben-Melekh reports on the meeting.

[Begin Ben-Melekh recording with Sharon remarks apparently recorded earlier] [Ben-Melekh] Israel is not fighting the Palestinian people but only and solely the terrorists -- the defense minister reiterated today to a delegation of U.S. congressmen. The five-member delegation arrived in Israel last night. It met with leading figures from the territories before noon and later conferred with the foreign minister and the prime minister and spent 90 minutes with the defense minister in the afternoon. Upon emerging from the meeting the guests would not say a word. The defense minister summed up the meeting for us with the following words:

[Sharon] I openly and clearly presented our positions. Surprisingly enough, the well-known paper was not shown to me at all. However, had it been presented to me I would have told the congressmen that we have thousands of genuine papers -- not papers about delaying tactics -- that attest to the real intentions of the murderous organizations and the PLO. I think they clearly understood our position, why we set out on this war. I made it plain that we did and do not intend to fight the Palestinian Arabs, the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el, with whom we want to have peaceful coexistence and that it is very possible that after the PLO has been annihilated in Beirut -- although we would prefer to achieve this through negotiations -- the road will indeed be paved for entering real negotiations with the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el.

[Ben-Melekh] He who collaborates with the PLO headed by 'Arafat threatens the peace process, Sharon told McCloskey. I am sorry, the defense minister told his guests, that there are people who fall in the trap set by 'Arafat; but Israel will not fall into it. Congressman McCloskey said he greatly appreciates the Israeli army but, he asked, why does one of the best armies in the world have to use cluster bombs? Sharon replied: This is a defensive war; the terrorists and the Syrians stationed their forces near civilian concentrations but the IDF takes pains not to hit them.

[Sharon] There is no other nation or army in the world that would have acted the way we did to preserve the lives of civilians -- neither the French, nor the British nor the Americans. There is no nation in the world that can teach us the significance of a humane attitude toward human beings, be they soldiers, enemy soldiers, or certainly a civilian population.

[Ben-Melekh] As for the final objectives of the war in Lebanon, Sharon enumerated three: removing the PLO from Beirut; the withdrawal of all foreign forces and the rest of the PLO from Lebanon and signing peace and security agreements between the Israeli and Lebanese governments. [end recording]

Peres Meets Delegation

TA271911 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres said this evening that in the last 16 years 'Arafat has constituted a tragedy for the Palestinians, a threat to Israel and an obstacle to peace. He said he does not believe the PLO can change. Peres made these remarks to a U.S. congressional delegation that had met with 'Arafat. He added that the PLO leader had failed in his attempt to set up a military organization and he had not possessed the foresight to lead a political movement. The real choice before Israel is between Jordan and the PLO. The Alignment leader said his party unambiguously prefers Jordan.

W. Bank Mayors Meet Delegation

TA281025 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 28 Jul 82 p 3

[Report by Tzvi Bar'el]

[Text] Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj has said that a Palestinian political campaign should be initiated to adopt UN Resolutions 242 and 338, which include recognition of Israel. Frayj said this yesterday during a talk between the mayors of Bethlehem and Hebron, the head of West Bank Medical Association, Dr (Samir Rahaba), and the congressional delegation headed by Paul McCloskey.

The meeting took place yesterday morning at the U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem and lasted for about 2 hours. The participants expressed support for the PLO initiative as presented by a PLO representative in the United States, but as mentioned above Frayj added that such an initiative should include Resolutions 242 and 338 because without them, "I do not think a breakthrough could occur which would lead to a resolution of the problem." Frayj and Hebron Mayor Mustafa 'Abd an-Natshah called on the United States to hold a political dialogue with the PLO to bring about a change in the political moves of the PLO and Israel.

The Hebron mayor described the meeting as "excellent and helpful" and expressed the hope that Israel would also initiate a political move which would enable the PLO to join the negotiations.

BEGIN, ROMANIAN ENVOY TO HOLD TALKS ON LEBANON

TA280616 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] A special envoy of the Romanian president will arrive in a few days for talks with the prime minister on the crisis in Lebanon. Our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that President Ceausescu is sending adviser Vasile Pungan, who in the past has carried out secret missions in the Middle East. The envoy will bring a message to Begin.

The Romanians would like to help in finding a solution to the crisis in Lebanon, and in this initiative they rely on their special ties with Syria and with Yasir 'Arafat. It was revealed that Yasir 'Arafat has asked President Ceausescu for help in resolving the crisis. The Romanians, however, stress that they do not mean to harm the U.S. mediation. Our political correspondent says that the Romanian foreign minister may also come to participate in the political effort. In contacts in Israel, Romania stresses the role it played in achieving peace with Egypt.

SHARON: ISRAEL HAS ANSWER TO SAM-8 BATTERIES

TA261344 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 26 Jul 82 p 3

[Report by Yehoshu'a Bitzur]

[Excerpts] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon briefed the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee yesterday on the IDF's actions against the Syrians and the terrorists at the end of last week.

Sharon explained that the Cabinet last Thursday approved a plan of action whereby fire would be directed at Syrian and terrorist concentrations in Beirut and the eastern sector, without troop movement in the field.

The defense minister added that 2 days ago we destroyed three SAM-8 missile launchers the Syrians had introduced into Lebanon, while the fourth was hit but succeeded in getting away. He explained that this is a new mobile weapon with a high degree of mobility. According to Sharon, we have the answer to the SAM-8, despite the fact that it is a very modern weapon and one that is difficult to locate because it is small and moves quickly.

KNESSET DEFENSE COMMITTEE CRITICIZES IDF SPOKESMAN

TA271330 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Both opposition and coalition members of the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee today severely criticized the IDF spokesman's performance during the war. Our correspondent Arye Golan reports that among the critics was Chairman Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar. He suggested that from now on the IDF spokesman be subordinated to the Foreign Ministry in times of war, because, in his opinion, he has an important role to play in shaping Israel's information campaign.

Likud MK Roni Milo also voiced pretty harsh criticism. He said the IDF spokesman has completely lost all his credibility during the battles and added that his activity has been a total failure.

The criticism was seconded by the Alignment MK's as well, among them Victor Shem-Tov, Mordekhay Gur and Dani Rosolio. MK Rosolio said there had been great erosion in the IDF spokesman's credibility and wanted to know how Brig Gen Ya'aqov Even can explain this. MK Rosolio also said he wished to know how the IDF spokesman prepared himself for providing information on IDF's activity in inhabited areas.

IDF Spokesman Reacts

TA271430 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Reacting to criticism levelled by the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee, IDF Spokesman Brig Gen Ya'aqov Even said the participants in the debate were unanimous in their view that weapons had not been used unethically in this war. The IDF spokesman said this unanimity is not incidental but stemmed from a great effort invested by him and his staff. According to him, this constituted a first-rate achievement and he would like the Knesset members to appreciate it and note it.

As for the handling of foreign correspondents, he said they had been treated well. However, there are concepts which run counter to any information effort and nothing can be done to prevent it.

SOLDIERS: PARACHUTING PILOT SHOT BY SYRIANS, PLO

TA261317 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 26 Jul 82 p 1

[Report by Yosef Walter and Gavri'el Sternman]

[Excerpt] Syrian soldiers and terrorists opened fire on one of the crew of the Phantom that was downed on Saturday afternoon in the Lebanese Al-Biqa', while he was still parachuting and was 100 to 150 meters above the ground. This was said yesterday by members of an armored regiment stationed opposite the Syrian-controlled area of the Lebanese Al-Biqa' who watched the downing of the Israeli Phantom by a SAM-8 that was fired at the plane from within Syrian territory.

The Syrian Army spokesman yesterday reported that one of the Israeli pilots was found dead on the ground.

BEIRUT FIGHTING INTENSIFIES; CASUALTIES REPORTED

TA280744 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0515 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Report from Beirut by Me'ir Einstein -- recorded]

[Text] A heavy artillery duel continued here last night and until 0200 today as the terrorists fired light weapons, bazookas, katyusha rockets, and 130-mm cannon. The terrorists directed their fire along the entire sector at IDF positions in the airport area and southeast of Beirut, as well as at civilian areas of Al-Hadath, B'abda and Al-Asharafiyah. The IDF responded with tank and cannon fire and also launched katyusha rockets at the sources of terrorist fire in Burj al-Barajinah, Al-Laylakah and Hayy as-Sullum. Thanks to the flares that illuminated the skies of west Beirut last night, shell bursts in the western part could be discerned.

Yesterday was the hardest day of fighting Beirut has known since IDF entered the city. The IDF attacked the terrorists besieged in west Beirut from air, land and the sea in reaction to the fire of the terrorists, who also indiscriminately bombarded civilian areas. The terrorists used Grad missiles yesterday for the first time. As a result of the bombing in which terrorist ammunition dumps were destroyed in the areas of Sabra and Shatila huge fires blazed during the night in west Beirut.

Sources in Beirut have reported that in the course of the bombing 108 persons were killed from both parts of the city, and 220 were wounded. Military sources here note that the military situation has escalated, but there is no doubt that the indiscriminate shooting by the terrorists testifies to their difficult situation.

SYRIA IMPOSES OPERATIONAL DISCIPLINE ON 'TERRORISTS'

TA271622 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Excerpt] A senior IDF officer in the eastern sector in Lebanon has said the Syrians have apparently imposed operational discipline on the terrorists in their territory to prevent them from launching operations against the IDF. The senior officer told our correspondent Hayim Hecht that such calm as has been prevailing in the sector since the IDF's strike 5 days ago, cannot be recalled since the cease-fire went into effect 6 weeks ago.

The Syrians are replacing equipment hit by the IDF with new weapons in order to increase their strength in the area. He said he hopes the Syrians have learned a lesson from the blow dealt to them in the last few days and have realized that they will not be able to unilaterally violate the cease-fire.

Replying to a question by our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal the senior officer said the affair of Colonel Geva' has not had an impact on the armored corps troops. Morale is high and the soldiers trust the IDF and its commanders.

EYTAN DISMISSES IDF OFFICER FOR WAR OPPOSITION

TA271553 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Eli Geva', the Israeli colonel who asked to be relieved of his command in protest of the Lebanese war, is to be dismissed from the army.

The YEDI'OT AHARONOT newspaper sayd that Chief of Staff Refa'el Eytan personally ordered the Geva' discharge. The paper says that Geva' had been up for promotion because of outstanding services as tank brigade commander in the Lebanese war.

In reaction to the Geva' dismissal, former Chief of Staff Yiga'el Yadin says that the army cannot permit its officers to act according to the way they feel. Another former chief of staff, Hayim Bar-lev, says that such decisions of conscience are a luxury in a nation surrounded by hostile nations. But SHELLI party's Ran Kohen says that the Geva' resignation should demonstrate to the government that a good part of the population opposes the Beirut siege.

ARABS IN ISRAEL LAUNCH WAR INFORMATION CAMPAIGN

TA271957 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Radical Arab circles in Israel have begun an information campaign against Operation Peace for Galilee. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that in several Arab villages in the Galilee and the triangle there were protest rallies this past week and that a demonstration by an organization affiliated with RAKAH will be staged in Nazareth on Saturday.

200 DEMONSTRATE IN JERUSALEM AGAINST LEBANON WAR

TA271948 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Over 200 demonstrators, members of the Committee Against the War in Lebanon, marched in the center of Jerusalem early in the evening. The march proceeded without disturbances but at the end of it Rabbi Kahana and his followers tried to attack the demonstrators. Police restored order and detained Rabbi Kahana and one of his followers. Our correspondent Uri Kohen Aharon reports on the demonstration.

[Begin recording] The Committee Against the War in Lebanon is the Committee for Solidarity with Bi'r Zayt University. When the war broke out the committee members changed the committee's name. This group, whose members demonstrated in the center of Jerusalem early this evening, is located on the left side of the political spectrum. This is the militant wing of the dovish camp. However, this evening they were joined in their demonstration also by Israeli academics, both Jews and Arabs. The women's committee against the war also participated.

FRENCH JURISTS SAY PLO DENIED POW STATUS BY ISRAEL

NC271857 Paris AFP in English 1815 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Paris, Jul 27 (AFP) -- Israel refuses to include nearly 9,000 Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners under Geneva Convention standards, saying the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is a terrorist group not entitled to prisoner-of-war status, a group of French jurists said today.

The group, in Israel from July 18-25, said the 9,000 are being held in Israeli detention centers at Shmu'el Harofe, near Tel Aviv, and Megiddo, near 'Afula.

They said Israeli authorities refused them entry into the camps. They said that in meetings at the Israeli Foreign and Justice Ministries they were told that Israel did not intend to apply the third Geneva Convention, because "the PLO, a terrorist organization, was not an active participant in the convention relative to prisoner-of-war status."

The French group included a law professor, three lawyers and a doctor.

BEGIN PLEDGES TO PROTECT LEBANESE DRUZE RIGHTS

TA251044 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] The prime minister has promised the Druze in Lebanon that Israel will protect their rights. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar has reported that the pledge was relayed by Shaykh Amin at-Tarif in a series of meetings he held over the last 3 days with the Druze leaders in Lebanon. One of the leaders Shaykh Amin at-Tarif met with was the former Lebanese defense minister, Prince Majid as-Salam and with Shaykh Ahmad (ash-Shakka'h). He called on them to try to improve relations with the Christians.

AL-JUMAYYIL'S PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS ASSESSED

TA252030 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Israeli sources today assessed that Bashir al-Jumayyil would at best receive a majority of 57 out of 92 votes by Lebanese parliament members who elect the new president. However, our correspondent on Arab affairs Ehud Ya'ari points out that this assessment is founded on very optimistic evaluations whereas it is believed in Beirut that Bashir al-Jumayyil is at this stage not assured of receiving more than 40 votes.

Our correspondent notes that Al-Jumayyil's announcement at an early stage of his presidential candidacy was designed to block the way of other candidates. Our correspondent points out that Bashir al-Jumayyil emphasized his desire to maintain good relations with Syria and he has been holding contacts with the aim of mustering the support of parliament members influenced by Syria.

HASBAYYA 'CIVIL GUARD' RECEIVES IDF ARMS, TRAINING

TA271122 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1050 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Hasbayya, 26 Jul (ITIM) -- The IDF gave more than 50 rifles to villagers in Hasbayya on 26 July in order to create a civil guard in the manner of the Israeli civil guard, which will stop hostile elements from harassing the villagers and enable them to defend themselves.

Armed patrols comprised of villagers will patrol the village area tonight.

Guards will be stationed at the entrance to the village, and they will check all those entering. The villagers expressed their gratitude for the rifles and the training given to them by IDF officers.

The IDF intends to extend the civil guard to more Druze villages if the experiment in Hasbayya proves successful. The intention is to arm a maximum number of persons so as to enable the villages to defend themselves if the IDF leaves the area one day.

AN-NABARTYAH MAYOR REQUESTS REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT AID

TA270905 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] The mayor of An-Nabatiyah has asked the Israeli and Lebanese Governments for aid in resolving the refugee problem in his town. The mayor explains that about 100,000 [as heard] refugees came to the town and squatted in houses belonging to permanent residents. The mayor is asking that the refugees be allowed to return to their villages in southern Lebanon in the area controlled by Maj Sa'd Haddad and to be assisted in building houses. The mayor also recalled that An-Nabatiyah was destroyed completely about 4 years ago after the terrorists came in, and only now is it returning to normal.

MINISTRY REPORTS ELECTRICITY RESTORED TO S. LEBANON

TA271230 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] The main electricity network in the area controlled by the IDF has been nearly completed. This was reported by Energy Ministry Assistant Director General for Electricity Affairs, Ram Habib. He told our correspondent Gadi Sukenik that about 70 percent of the consumers have been connected to the network, and most of the important lines have been completed.

Our correspondent notes that, practically speaking, Israel did not invest any money in restoring the electricity network, and only sent a crew of two engineers and a car. Since the beginning of the fighting they have been assisting the Lebanese electricity company in doing the job. Israel is also helping to rebuild the oil refineries in Az-Zaharani, and the containers there will soon begin supplying crude oil to the power station in Al-Jiyah, south of Beirut.

UNIFIL SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON MANDATE RENEWAL

TA271603 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Senior UNIFIL officers say that the UN Security Council will end the peacekeeping force mandate in south Lebanon in 3 weeks' time. The UNIFIL spokesman has denied this, saying that it is not yet known what the council will decide. Our report in the area says that the Dutch battalion has begun preparing for possible missing in Beirut. UNIFIL headquarters reportedly supports sending the Dutch and French battalions to join the multinational peacekeeping force if one is set up.

'TERRORISTS' TRY TO FLEE S. LEBANON FOR AL-BIQÁ'

TA261350 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 26 Jul 82 p 3

[Report by Yosef Walter and Gavri'el Sternman]

[Excerpt] Many terrorists who fled their strongholds in the south when the IDF entered Lebanon, have been trying to reach the areas under Syrian control in civilian vehicles, masquerading as local inhabitants by presenting forged documents.

The militiamen manning the roadblocks have reported that in many cases they manage to uncover the true identity of the terrorists and hand them over to the IDF.

(Abu Shuval), the commander of the Al-Qir'awn roadblock set up at the intersection south of the reservoir, where the road branches out to the western and eastern parts of the Al-Biqa', told us that recently many terrorists have been trying to escape this way to the Syrians. "We, as Lebanese immediately discern their foreign accent and catch them. There are also those who try to reach other places where there are secret terrorist weapons depots in order to arm themselves and attack us."

BRITISH ATTACHE DENIED ARMS EXHIBIT INVITATION

TA261155 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 26 Jul 82 p 2

[Report from London by Yosi Melman]

[Text] London, 25 Jul (Special to HA'ARETZ) -- Israel has decided not to invite the British military attache in Israel to the exhibition of seized arms. The British military attache was the only attache not to receive an invitation.

This correspondent has learned that the decision not to invite him was made in reaction to the cancellation of the invitation to the IDF attache in Britain, Brig Gen Eytan Baraq, to attend an exhibition of British arms manufacturers held recently in the city of Aldershot.

Brigadier General Baraq was asked at the last minute, in a telephone conversation with the British Foreign Office, not to visit the exhibition "in view of the circumstances."

Various sources have hinted that Israel may not relay to Britain the war secrets, particularly information concerning Soviet weapons, because of London's hostile position toward Israel in the Lebanon crisis.

British military sources expressed fear that this would happen and protested to the British Foreign Office that its anti-Israeli policy, including the decision to embargo additional arms shipments to Israel, is liable to harm British military interests.

ZAIRIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

TA281037 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] The Zairian ambassador presented his credentials to the president of the state this morning. President Navon said it was a historic moment and that the State of Israel can well appreciate the courage President Mobutu demonstrated in taking the step he did. The president of the state believes that sooner or later other African states will follow in Zaire's footsteps.

TENSION RENEWED ON GOLAN OVER IDENTITY CARDS

TA270703 Jerusalem THE JERUSLAEM POST in English 27 Jul 82 p 2

[Report by Menahem Horowitz]

[Text] Majdal Shams -- Tension and confusion have reigned for the past two days at the office of the Interior Ministry in the Golan Druze village of Mas'ada, following a misunderstanding about the possibility of receiving a "special document" in place of the Israeli identity card that all Druze here are required to carry.

Dozens of residents of the four Golan Druze villages left the office angrily after discovering that reports of a deal that had been worked out to issue the "special" cards were untrue.

Some pro-Syrian Golan Druze have threatened to renew the strike if the special cards are not issued soon.

Last week saw the end of a six-month municipal and commercial strike in the four villages to protest against the extension of Israeli law to the Golan Heights, and more particularly, that section of the law requiring all Golan Druze to carry identity cards.

The misunderstanding began after Druze leader Shaykh Nur ad-Din Halabi promised the Golan Druze that if they ended the strike, the government would be more forthcoming with concessions.

This was understood to include the issue of special cards ensuring the Druze all the rights of citizens until the end of the talks now going on between the government and Druze leaders.

One of the main sticking points in the negotiations is the Druze demand to have "Arab" rather than "Druze" written in under the "nationality" heading, which would exempt them from Israeli military service.

The Interior Ministry representative in Mas'ada, a Druze from Daliyat al-Karmil who did not wish to be identified, said yesterday that he has no instructions whatsoever regarding a "special document" and is authorized only to issue the standard Israeli identity card.

But As'ad Kanj Abu Salah, 18, of Majdal Shams, one of the discontented crowd leaving the ministry office yesterday, insisted that he had "heard on the radio that cards would be given to allow us to leave the villages. I come here, and it's simply not true," he added.

Although police are no longer manning roadblocks to close off the villages, anyone without an identity card is effectively blocked from travelling, since Israeli law specifies that any citizen caught without proper identification will be arrested and fined.

Some 3,700 Golan Druze now hold Israeli identity cards, out of the 5,400 required to carry them. But a large number of those who nave accepted the cards have not publicly acknowledged doing so.

Druze who have made no secret of their pro-Israeli feelings are being harassed by the pro-Syrian faction. One pro-Israeli, Sa'di Abu Jabal, said yesterday that "only those who have taken the cards and not bothered to hide it are being harmed and threatened.

30 SI'IR VILLAGERS DETAINED FOR SUSPECTED RIOTING

TA271058 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1045 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Hebron, 27 Jul (ITIM) -- So far, police have detained 35 villagers from Si'ir in the Hebron Hills. They are suspected of taking part in the riots that occurred in the village in the last 2 days at the home and the office of the head of the local area village league. Police have completed their investigation and will bring all the suspects to trial. The rioters severely damaged the furniture in the house and office of the head of the area village league, damaged his car and hit his son.

OAU MINISTERIAL COUNCIL POSTPONES OPENING 27 JULY

LD271322 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] The opening of the OAU ministerial conference in Tripoli has been postponed for the second time. AFP reported a statement this morning by Archibald Mogwe, current chairman of the OAU Ministerial Council and Botswana external affairs minister, in which he announced there was no quorum. He also said some of the delegations now present in Tripoli refuse to attend the meetings if the delegation of the Polisario mercenaries is allowed to attend.

Liberia has denied that it agreed to participate in the Tripoli meetings. This official denial was made by the Liberian foreign minister.

JANA Report

LD271438 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1415 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Tripoli, 27 Jul (JANA) -- Archibald Mogwe, chairman of the 38th OAU Ministerial Council and Botswana minister of external affairs, this morning explained the reasons for the postponement of the current session. He said it is due to the delay in the arrival of some delegations because of communications problems.

Speaking at a press conference held here before noon today, he said the African delegations are still arriving to attend the current session and must be given a chance to attend this major African rally.

DELEGATES 'COMPROMISE'; OAU TO MEET 28 JULY

NC272249 Paris AFP in English 2240 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Tripoli, July 27 (AFP) -- Libya tonight announced that next week's annual Organization of African Unity summit (OAU) conferences would go ahead as planned after delegates reached a compromise on problems which have blocked the opening of a preparatory meeting for the past two days.

Libyan delegation spokesman 'Ali at-Turayki said that there was no longer any "obstacle" to the holding of the summit, which had been put in doubt by bitter wrangling over the question of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), proclaimed by Polisario Front guerrillas fighting Morocco for independence in the Western Sahara.

The SADR was admitted to the OAU last February but has been contested by a strong minority of the other 50 member states.

Mr At-Turayki, fielded questions about the compromise itself, but insisted that a preparatory meeting would open here tomorrow, after being postponed twice since Monday.

He said that he hoped that all heads of state would be able to participate and that he was optimistic about the number who would come to Tripoli. "I think it will be a record in the history of the continent," he said.

However, after declining to answer questions about the actual delegations expected to be seated when the preparatory meeting starts its work, he said that "the question of the Sahara will certainly be discussed at the summit." He said that there were "at least" 36 member states in the Libyan capital, reducing by one a figure produced on Monday by the OAU Secretariat before some of the delegations had arrived and which had been disputed by some conference sources.

The announcement followed long hours of closed-door negotiations by different groups of delegations -- the majority who back the SADR's admission and the "moderate" minority in Tripoli, some of which had made it clear they would not take part if the Saharans were seated.

The Nigerian delegation here had spearheaded moves to find a compromise, based on the SADR sitting out the meeting, but Mr At-Turayki did not reveal the final arrangement which he said had cleared the way for the summit.

"Council of Ministers will start tomorrow," he said. "Everything has been arranged to enable all member states to attend the conference." He added: "We will do everything we can to keep African unity and the integrity of our organization."

The OAU had faced problems in the past which it had managed to overcome, he said. But he added that "we must be realistic. Certain countries have objections to the participation of the SADR."

In reply to repeated questions as to whether the quorum of 34 member states would attend the working sessions, he replied that arrangements had been made to "enable all member states to attend."

The important issue was the summit conference, not the Council of Ministers, which "anyone can attend." It was in the interests of no country to divide Africa, he said.

JANA CITES LIBYAN OFFICIAL-AFRICAN MINISTERS TALKS

LD280742 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Tripoli, 28 Jul (JANA) -- The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison last night held a series of meetings and contacts with a number of African foreign ministers to discuss items on the agenda of the 39th session of the OAU ministerial council.

The JANA representative has learned that contacts, consultations and meetings took place yesterday among the African foreign ministers aimed at making a success of the meetings of the 39th session, which is considered a starting point for a new phase for the African Continent.

FOREIGN MINISTERS CONTINUE TO ARRIVE IN TRIPOLI

Mozambique's Chissano

LD271518 Tripoli JANA in English 1410 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 7, July 27, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- Mozambique Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano has arrived in Tripoli to take part in the OAU foreign ministers meeting. He praised at his arrival the existing relation between the Libyan and Mozambique peoples and the efforts exerted by the Great Al Fateh Revolution in support for the African people.

The director-general of the OAU Youth Organization, and the African Customs Union assistant secretary have also arrived here.

Swazi Minister

LD280858 Tripoli JANA in English 0813 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 8, July 28, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- African foreign ministers continued to arrive at Tripoli International Airport to participate in the 39th conference of OAU foreign ministers.

The latest to arrive included the foreign minister of Swaziland and his accompanying delegation.

Speaking with our correspondent upon arrival yesterday, he expressed the hope that the conference would fulfill the hopes expected of it regarding African political, economic and social liberation, which are the cornerstones of the OAU.

Zimbabwe's Mangwende

LD280854 Tripoli JANA in English 0818 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 8, July 28, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- The foreign minister of Zimbabwe, Dr Witness Mangwende, arrived here yesterday to participate in the 39th conference of OAU foreign ministers.

LIBYA

JANA CRITICIZES GUINEA FOR NOT ATTENDING OAU SUMMIT

LD271536 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1455 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Tripoli, 27 Jul (JANA) -- A strong section within OAU circles believes it will be difficult to hold the next African summit, scheduled for next year in Guinea, because of Guinea's failure to attend the current OAU conference in Tripoli.

This view is based on the premise that the attitude now taken by the Guinean Government is a violation of African unity and solidarity, particularly since Guinea is one the OAU's founding members and its president, Sekou Toure, has always adhered to the OAU Charter and has been anxious at most times to ensure the organization's coherence.

Several questions hang over the Guinean Government's failure to attend this African meeting, which brings together several African men of responsibility.

This attitude does not serve the interests of Guinea and the efforts it has exerted to ensure the holding of the next conference on its territory.

JANA CITES SAUDI-IRAQI MILITARY COOPERATION

LD271544 Tripoli JANA in English 1419 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Paris, Shawal 7, July 27, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- Informed Arab sources in the Gulf have pointed out that the Saudi ruling family and Saddam Husayn's regime have reached a detailed agreement on developing joint military cooperation against Iran.

The sources said the Saudi rulers, over the past ten days, have given the Iraqi regime a big quantity of weapons, free of charge, to save the Iraqi regime from collapse in its war against Iran. The sources added Prince 'Abdallah's recent visit to Baghdad was within that framework.

Saddam Husayn has already admitted that he had received 20 billion dollars from the Saudi family and Gulf states to continue his war against the Iranian revolution.

OPPOSITION LEADER ON AL-QADHDHAFI'S 'MADNESS'

PM271507 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 25 Jul 82 p 6

['Adil Rida report]

[Excerpts] Dr Muhammad Yusuf al-Maqaryiaf, secretary general of the National Front for the Salvation of Libya, has made an exclusive statement to AL-AKHBAR, in which he praised Egypt's current wise and responsible action to find an acceptable solution to the Lebanese crisis that will ensure the attainment of the demands of the Palestinian and the Lebanese peoples. He said the Palestinian Resistance is bound to triumph in its just struggle regardless of time and difficulties.

Al-Maqaryiaf denounced the defeatist stand of certain Arab countries that only serve the great powers hostile to the Arab struggle. He particularly denounced Libya's call to the Resistance to commit collective suicide, saying that such a call is new confirmation of Al-Qadhdhafi's treason and madness and his shirking of national responsibilities in critical times.

Al-Maqaryiaf said Al-Qadhdhafi's attitude toward Iraq in its war with Iran is similar to that of Israel. He has provided Iran with arms and funds in its war against a Muslim Arab people. Instead of joining Arab and Islamic efforts to stop the fighting between brothers in the Gulf war, he went on inciting and inflaming the conflict.

Moreover, Al-Qadhdhafi has been pursuing the policy of exporting conspiracies and terror and sowing sedition on the African Continent. Not a single Arab or African country has been spared the abuse of Al-Qadhdhafi or his conspiracies and crimes. Examples of such actions are evident in Egypt, Sudan, Chad and elsewhere.

Al-Maqaryiaf said: Our Libyan Arab and Muslim people are shocked by the squandering of their wealth and resources in foolish and malicious battles. They sincerely apologize to our Arab nation and to the African Continent for keeping Al-Qadhdhafi in power all these years. They affirm, and may God be their witness, that they will not rest until this pervert and mad ruler is eliminated so that they can rejoin the Arab and Islamic caravan and be an added strength to the Arab struggle and to Arab-African cooperation and Islamic solidarity.

In conclusion, Al-Maqaryiaf affirmed the inevitability of the triumph of the Libyan people's will against Al-Qadhdhafi and his tyranny. He called upon Arab and African countries not to be deceived by Al-Qadhdhafi and his pledges nor to break the isolation in which he lives. He urged Arab and African countries to boycott the African summit if it is held in Libya, because this would only further his conspiracies against the African Continent and be a blow to Arab-African relations.

ROMANIAN ENVOY BRINGS MESSAGE FOR AL-QADHDHAFI

LD270808 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Tripoli, 27 Jul (JANA) -- Ion Patan, Romanian deputy prime minister and private counselor to the Romanian president, arrived in Tripoli last night. Patan told a JANA representative at the airport that he has a message from the Romanian president to the brother leader of the revolution.

MOROCCO

MAP BLAMES ALGERIA, LIBYA FOR OAU PROBLEMS

LD271346 Rabat MAP in English 1235 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Rabat, July 27 (MAP) -- The special envoys of international news agencies and political commentators currently in Tripoli unanimously report the uncertainty hovering over the 19th summit of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) scheduled for next August 5. Indeed, the organization was never faced at the eve of one of its meetings with such an atmosphere loaded with threats for the future of the continent.

There is only one single account for this deplorable situation:

The obstinacy of Algiers and Tripoli to impose at any cost in utter despite for decisions taken at the highest African level the presence of their offspring, the so-called "SDAR" as a member of the OAU.

They so little care for the fact that this attitude might cause the split up of the organization. These two countries themselves are viewed by many as having the evident vocation of destabilizing and destroying an established order or solidarity. Their belonging to the so-called "front of steadfastness" is a good illustration especially when it is common knowledge that this front which has only showed high inefficiency has contributed in scuttling and ruining Arab concertations [as received] at every level.

The Sahara affair, for observers, is only a pretext for some countries whose subversive vocation is regularly unveiled and which unavowedly plan to sabotage any regional solidarity action.

Commentators in the Libyan capital ignore the agenda of the oncoming summit and only speculate on the possibility of holding it with or without the required quorum.

Indeed, the illegality incepted in Addis Ababa last February by the administrative secretary general of the OAU, Mr Edem Kodjo, is definitely settled within the organization and has made prognostics and the respect of the OAU Charter, the settlement and international usage vain and useless.

The Libyan responsibles themselves gave an idea of what the summit would be like when Al-Qadhdhafi affirmed that the quorum was a colonialist notion.

Those who introduced illegality within the OAU are after something worse than the split up of the organization. They plan to establish their law -- the law of the jungle. So, this Sahara question is only a pretext. For what divides Africa is the will of certain states to impose their views on others even if it takes them a genuine judicial "hold-up".

The Sahara affair, to recall it if need be, was fabricated by the enemies of Morocco. Morocco, faithful to its tradition of a peace-loving country and which believes in the virtues of dialogue and peaceful settlement of divergences, has not ceased since independence endeavouring at the diplomatic level to recover its territories then under foreign rule. The Sahara file was several times examined at the United Nations and it is at the very moment; the International Court of Justice recognized the rights of Morocco on its Sahara and when occupation forces had to leave that to turn into a movement of liberation. [sentence as received] This very gang was later proclaimed government of a shadow republic. Algerian and Libyan diplomacy, under the cover of the self-determination principle, focused their efforts on support to the mercenaries even at the detriment of Arab and Islamic causes.

The attachment to principles was only a pretext. Otherwise, how can one account for the fact that Algeria and Libya opposed the taking place of the referendum solemnly proposed by King Hassan II of Morocco in Nairobi?

Morocco has always respected its commitments before international instances and it would be utter irresponsibility on its part to join those who so easily renounce their principles and the texts they themselves have elaborated. Illegality and plots have caused the degradation of the OAU and split up was only avoided thanks to the sincere will of some African heads of state, among which King Hassan II of Morocco, to safeguard a framework of dialogue and cooperation worthy of the aspirations of the founders of the organization.

The return to legality and the safeguard of the virtues which have always spurred Africa is no difficult task: It only takes respect for the decisions taken at the highest level by consensus. King Hassan II recently reminded of this the current chairman of the OAU, Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi in a message last July 12:

1) To say clearly and explicitly that the decisions taken by the Nairobi summit held under your chairmanship in June 1981 are final and have irrevocably exhausted the scrutiny of the Sahara issue;

2) To say clearly and explicitly that the decision taken later on by the administrative secretary general to admit the "SDAP" within the OAU is null and void and thus non-existent;

3) Thirdly, to make the clear and precise commitment that if the Tripoli summit takes place it will not question the final and irrevocable decisions sovereignly taken by the Nairobi summit in June 1981 and consequently the Sahara question will by no means figure in the agenda of the summit.

Thus, Morocco which has always sided with legality sticks to the will of the OAU founders to strengthen cooperation between African states to meet the aspirations of African peoples and achieve integrated brotherhood and solidarity for a wider unity transcending ethnic and national divergences. The conflicts kindled by some of its neighbours are only aimed at stopping its development efforts and reducing its contribution to the African development action and the genuine defense of African and Arab causes.

These should know that the return of the Sahara to the motherland, Morocco, is an irrevocable thing. All observers and those who visited Layoun, Smara, Boujdour and Dakhla saw the genuine Saharan people living in peace and prosperity in their provinces which achieved in very few years tremendous progress in various fields.

SUDAN

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI NOMINATED AS SSU CHAIRMAN

JN271432 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1025 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Khartoum, 27 Jul (SUNA) -- In its ninth meeting last night, the preparatory Central Committee of the Sudanese Socialist Union [SSU] completed the final list of those nominated for the chairmanship of the SSU. During the meeting, the Central Committee heard a report from the chairman of the committee for the election of the SSU chairman. The report affirms the nation's unanimous decision to nominate Ja'far Numayri chairman of the SSU's fifth session.

INTEGRATION AFFAIRS OFFICE ESTABLISHED

EA280304 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri today issued a republican decree abolishing the Secretariat General for Egyptian Affairs in Sudan and establishing the Office for Integration Affairs, which will be directly under the president. It will undertake work connected with integration affairs and will follow up implementation policies and decisions connected with it.

His excellency also issued another decree appointing Shaykh Muhammad 'an-Naw director of the Office of Integration Affairs.

This step comes as a result of the continuing working meetings between Presidents Ja'far Muhammad Numayri and Muhammad Husni Mubarak, which have confirmed the need to strive for and develop organs, methods and means of integration action by the two countries.

WESTERN SAHARA

MINISTRY CITES 'VICTORIOUS' OFFENSIVE NEAR SMARA

LD271330 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] According to a statement issued by the Saharan Information Ministry, Saharan fighters launched a victorious offensive on 25 July against the invading royalist forces at (Aguelt Zouazir), near Smara, killing 30 Moroccan soldiers, woulding an equal number and destroying a significant quantity of heavy military equipment and several Moroccan transport vehicles.

ETHIOPIA

SUDANESE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ADDIS ABABA

EA271254 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Excerpts] His Excellency Maj Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, first vice president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan and state security minister, was accorded a warm welcome in Addis Ababa this morning as he arrived on a 3-day official visit to socialist Ethiopia.

Heading a high-level Sudanese delegation, His Excellency Maj Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib was met at Bole International Airport by Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wogderess, secretary general of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and member of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia Executive Committee.

The Sudanese delegation includes Muhammad Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman, minister of internal affairs; Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak, minister of foreign affairs; and Lt Gen Fathi 'Umar Abu Hasan, minister of state for defense.

Joint Meeting on Security

EA272048 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Excerpt] The joint defense and security committee of socialist Ethiopia and the Democratic Republic of Sudan began its first meeting at National Palace this afternoon. Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wogderess, secretary general of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and member of the Executive Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia, and His Excellency Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, first vice president and chief of national security of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, led their respective delegations to the first meeting of the joint defense and security committee.

The two parties assessed the international situation and discussed bilateral affairs.

KENYA

DAILY NATION BLAMES SOMALIA FOR HORN CONFLICT

EA271234 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 27 Jul 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Horn Dilemma Is Somalis' Making"]

[Text] In the past three weeks Somalia has been claiming that Ethiopia is invading its territory. President Mohamed Siad Barre has even called on his countrymen to prepare for a full-scale war with Ethiopia.

President Barre has even gone as far as claiming that foreign troops -- specially mentioning the Soviet Union, East European countries and Libya -- are involved in the attack.

Neither Ethiopia, nor any of those countries named by Somalia, have accepted involvement in the border clashes. Instead, the responsibility for the attacks has been claimed by the Ethiopian-based Somali Democratic Salvation Front (SDSF) which has vowed to oust the Barre regime.

Somalia has yet to produce evidence to collborate its charges that Ethiopia is involved. Or at least it has to produce something more credible than a few bodies left lying for weeks with no authentic document as to their identities.

However, there is no denying that outsiders -- including the two superpowers -- are fishing in the Horn's troubled waters. Many of those countries Somalia named as involved in a conspiracy against it, actually have never hidden the fact that they sympathise with SDSF's objectives and have even provided the wherewithal to achieve them.

But the outsiders are only capitalising on Somalia's internal problems. Somalia has had the distinction of first involving a superpower on what is basically a border problem with Ethiopia.

Somalia has continued its pursuance of a greater Somalia, and especially the recovery of the Ogaden, even in complete disregard of resolutions by the OAU. Only last year, a majority of African heads of state meeting in Nairobi reiterated that the Ogaden is part and parcel of Ethiopia.

Somalia's continued support of an armed campaign in the Ogaden makes it difficult for others to condemn Ethiopia's support for Somali rebels. Somalia must know that commitment to a peaceful solution of issues, respect for sovereignty of each country and non-involvement in other nations' internal matters are OAU tenets that cannot be divided and pursued separately.

President Barre should realise that his country's problems will only be solved through reconciliation both internally and with her neighbours.

During the past year, there has been a remarkable improvement of relations with Kenya. That improvement came about when Somalia made it clear it had no claims on Kenyan territory. It has done the same with Djibouti.

Unfortunately, it still continues to assert, forcefully, its claim on the Ethiopian Ogaden region. This is the main source of the explosive situation in the Horn of Africa. This time, however, Ethiopia is able to answer back in kind. And others are only too happy to join in on either side.

SOMALIA

COMMENTARY ON OAU CONFERENCE DIFFICULTIES

EA271738 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Everyone in Africa and the rest of the world is well aware of Africa's political and economic situation, a situation brought about by conspiracies hatched and policies formulated by early colonialists.

We are also aware of the various kinds of friction in African countries, the result of shortsightedness by some African countries that are being used as stooges by the same colonialists.

Misadministration and interference by neocolonialists in various forms have brought about the current estrangement. The role of countries in the Russian camp and the presence of foreign troops in countries such as Abyssinia and Libya have further heightened misunderstanding and tension in Africa.

Reports from the various delegates [to the OAU ministerial conference in Tripoli] who have been hanging about in Libya since yesterday say no decisions or resolutions have yet been reached since the number of delegates there do not make up a quorum to convene the OAU foreign ministers conference. At least 34 member countries are required to make a quorum. Even more scandalous is that the OAU summit may not even take place as the delegates may walk out of the meeting if the Western Sahara question is raised. An agenda for the summit has yet to be prepared.

Libya, Abyssinia and their stooges may become the only countries in the conference room. This will undoubtedly arouse shame and anger in the Libyan people. This may force him [Al-Qadhdhafi] to intensify his hideous campaigns against those who are absent. He will then call for their expulsion from the OAU. However, this will fall on deaf ears as it is an impractical move.

ETHIOPIANS' KILLING, ROBBING OF VILLAGERS CITED

EA271430 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Excerpts] A report from (Egale) village in Abud Waq district, Ghel Gudut region, says Abyssinian forces and their unholy allies recently massacred many people, wounded several others and burned down houses in the village. The report from SONNA reporters Challe Osob and Challe Bashe in Hiran and Ghel Gudut adds that the Abyssinians also abducted many other people.

The report also said all the people in the village, which is 18 km from Balumbale and is part of the area raided by the Abyssinians, were robbed of all their livestock and property by the Abyssinians.

UGANDA

OBOTE EXPLAINS NO REPRESENTATION AT OAU MEETINGS

EA271934 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1220 GMT 27 Jul 82

[President Milton Obote speech at the end of the National Assembly budget debate -- live]

[Excerpt] I want to make a small announcement and therefore to clarify the position of the government regarding our membership of the OAU. I want to say right away that being a founder member of the OAU, we remain a firm and strong member of the OAU.

Mr Speaker, right now the Council of Ministers of the OAU is supposed to be meeting in Tripoli, Libya, in order to prepare for the summit which should start on 5 August. I have reports that the Council of Ministers, which should have started meeting yesterday, did not meet and that the meeting was postponed until today. I want to apologize to you, Mr Speaker, and to the house for the short message I sent to you this afternoon to the effect that I would not be able to reply to this debate at 1430 but I would be around the house soon after 1500. I apologize because I wanted to get the latest report from Tripoli. I have now got it. The Council of Ministers has again been postponed indefinitely.

Apparently there is some quarrel there as to whether or not the Polisario representative representing the Democratic Republic of Western Sahara. [sentence as heard] There are some countries which would want the Democratic Republic of Western Sahara to be represented at the Council of Ministers meeting, and there are others who are opposed to that representation.

Since 1979, Uganda has recognized the Democratic Republic of Western Sahara -- since 1979, before we were all elected. But Uganda today is not being represented in the Council of Ministers, whose meetings have been postponed twice now, not because of the issues involved with Western Sahara. We are not being represented because after the minister of internal affairs made a statement in this house on July 6, 1982, the Government of Uganda made certain representations to the Government of Libya. We requested the Government of Libya to do certain things; we have not received satisfactory replies. So we have decided that until we receive satisfactory replies we will not be sending any delegation to Tripoli. But I must assure the house that if we get a satisfactory reply tonight, the Uganda delegation will be in Tripoli.

I wanted this statement to be made to the house so that there is no confusion whatsoever, so that no one can accuse Uganda of being involved with the quarrel about Western Sahara. The Ugandan Government has decided not to go to this summit or to this Council of Ministers meeting purely because there has arisen a problem between Uganda and Libya, and we want Libya to clarify the situation before we can go there.

Honourable members will agree that this house, members of this house, represent some 13 million people, and we cannot afford the image of 13 million people being damaged by going to Libya before these issues are resolved.

FORMER MINISTER ARRAIGNED ON TREASON CHARGE

EA271848 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] A former government minister and regional commissioner, Mr Balaki Kebba Kiriya, and another man, have appeared in the chief magistrates court in Kampala charged with treason. It is alleged that between 15 December 1980 and 25 July, 1982, Mr Kiriya, Mr (John Mike Ogwang) and others still at large contrived a plot to overthrow the elected Uganda Government.

Mr Kiriya and Mr (John Ogwang) were remanded in custody until 10 August 1982. The two men will be committed to the high court of Uganda after the police have completed their investigations.

Antigovernment Group Comments

AB271830 Paris AFP in English 1805 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Nairobi, July 27 (AFP) -- The Uganda Freedom Movement (UFM), an armed anti-government group, today said the Kenyan Government had handed former Cabinet minister Balaki Kebba Kiriya over to authorities in Kampala where he would face "summary execution".

A UFM spokesman, in a call to AFP here, expressed "profound shock, sorrow and anger" that Kenya had "bowed to the demands" of the regime of Ugandan President Milton Obote for Mr Kiriya, who appeared in a Kampala court today charged with treason. He said that all the rules concerning refugees in Kenya had been flouted in Mr Kiriya's case, and advised all Ugandan refugees living in the country to review their situation.

The UFM spokesman said that despite the Kenyan Government's "horrible decision", the group would continue its fight until the downfall of the Obote regime.

In an earlier call, the spokesman said that several other Ugandan [words indistinct]. Not knowing then that Mr Kiriya was already in Uganda, he had expressed the hope that the Kenyan authorities would release the former minister, who is in poor health and needs constant medical care.

LIBERIA

FAHNBULLEH: NO PARTICIPATION IN TRIPOLI SUMMIT

AB271021 Paris AFP in French 0941 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Monrovia, 27 Jul (AFP) -- Liberian Foreign Minister Henry Boima Fahnbulleh denied his country will take part in the OAU summit's preparatory conference scheduled to opin in Tripoli (Libya) on Tuesday.

Liberia appears on the list of 37 participants in the conference prepared on Monday by the organization's Secretariat.

Fahnbulleh declared last Wednesday that Liberia "will not send even an observer" to the Tripoli summit.

DOE MESSAGE ON INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

AB262154 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] The Liberian Government is to continue its policy of maintaining international relationships with other countries within the framework of the Charters of the United Nations, the OAU and the Mano River Union. The statement was today reaffirmed in Monrovia in a message from head of state, Commander in Chief Doe. The Liberian leader added, however, that Liberia will not hesitate to condemn those nations which indulge in colonialist and imperialist doctrines, particularly the racist nation of South Africa.

In his message to the Liberian people to mark the nation's 135th independence day anniversary, Commander in Chief Doe reemphasized the government's abhorrence toward Isreal's invasion of Lebanon. He hoped the world powers would be instrumental in finding an immediate solution to the Isreali-Lebanon conflict.

Commander in Chief Doe pointed out that the government was gratified to note the settlement of the Falklands crisis and the apparent end of the civil war in Chad.

Touching on the declining economic situation of the nation, Commander in Chief Doe said the People's Redemption Council government inherited the reins of government at a time of great stresses and strains on both the national and international fronts. Commander in Chief Doe said Liberia has continued to enjoy peace and tranquillity within its borders, but added that we are perturbed by the ever diminishing economic returns of our goods and services. The Liberian leader said the global economic picture has rendered little hope of prosperity in the near future, but added that there were men of strengths, vision, knowledge and understanding who can find genuine answers to our problems.

Commander in Chief Doe then called on the Liberian people to mobilize their resources toward improving those aspects of national development that will reduce independence on foreign made goods for survival.

Enumerating People's Redemption Council achievements for the last 2 years, Commander in Chief Doe said the government has sought to secure peace, harmony and justice among the people of Liberia, adding we have promoted a society based on national unity, reconciliation and good will. Head of State Doe said the People's Redemption Council has also maintained cordial relations with our traditional friends and consolidated the desire to broaden such relations with potential friends. He said his visits abroad during the last year, particularly to the PRC, the ROK, Algeria and Egypt did much to broaden his understanding of the world and to advance cooperation between Liberia and those nations.

Celebrations Canceled

AB260726 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Commander in Chief Dr Samuel K. Doe, head of state and the chairman of the People's Redemption Council, has indicated that the observing of the 135th anniversary of the independence of Liberia would be limited to a reception by the minister of foreign affairs, Maj Dr F. Boimah Fahnbuelleh, and Mrs Fahnbuelleh.

This remark made by the commander in chief therefore canceled whatever celebration had been planned at the Barclay's Training Center and known to the public. He also noted there would be no commissioning ceremony of government officials on that occasion.

According to an Executive Mansion release, the Liberian leader declared that in place of parades and demonstrations, all Liberians should use the occasion to reflect on the role they can play in revolutionary Liberia to bring greater growth and prosperity to our nation. Dr Doe further noted that all true freedom lovers in Liberia should pray for world peace and good will and ask God to bring peace and tranquility to Lebanon and freedom and independence to the struggling people of southern Africa.

SENEGAL

GOVERNMENT DECIDES NOT TO ATTEND OAU SUMMIT

AB272126 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers met at 0930 this morning at the presidential palace under the chairmanship of the head of state, Abdou Diouf. In his report to the council, the president first talked about the forthcoming 19th OAU summit to be held in Tripoli. On this subject, the Government of Senegal adopted the following statement:

The Government of the Republic of Senegal has decided not to participate in the 19th OAU summit. This decision is based, on the one hand, on the spirit and relevant provisions of the OAU Charter adopted in Addis Ababa at the time of the creat on of the organization in May 1963, and, on the other hand, it is based on the requirements that determine the safety of Africa and the African peoples.

The admission of the SDAR on 22 February by a unilateral decision of the administrative secretary general of the organization contradicts the provisions of the OAU Charter.

UPPER VOLTA

COUNCIL APPROVES ATTENDANCE AT TRIPOLI SUMMIT

AB232206 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Communique on the ministerial council meeting presided over by President Saye Zerbo on 21 July in Ouagadougou -- read by Capt Adama Quedraogo, secretary of state at the presidency in charge of information]

[Excerpt] The council gave its approval for the participation of Upper Volta in the 39th ordinary session of the ministerial council and the 19th summit conference of OAU heads of state and governments in Tripoli scheduled to take place respectively on 26 July to 2 August and 5 to 8 August.

ANGOLA

SAVIMBI: CUBANS LEADING OFFENSIVE AGAINST UNITA

CA281022 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Excerpt] The leader of the UNITA resistance movement in Angola, Dr Savimbi, says Cuban troops are leading a major offensive against UNITA-controlled areas in the central and southern parts of Angola. Dr Savimbi says in a communique that about 8,500 Cubans are involved in the offensive and that Cuban officers are commanding the entire operation with the help of Soviet advisers and equipment.

REPORTAGE ON FRENCH COOPERATION MINISTER'S VISIT

Received by Dos Santos

AB261916 Luanda ANGOP in French 1815 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Luanda, 26 Jul (ANGOP) — French Cooperation and Development Minister Jean-Pierre Cot, who has been on an official visit to Angola since Saturday, was received today by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

Present at the audience, at Futuego de Belas -- official residence of the Angolan head of state -- were Paulino Pinto Joao Neto, Angolan secretary of state for cooperation, and Jean-Jacques Galabru, French ambassador to Angola.

Jean-Pierre Cot, who is expected in principle to sign a general cooperation agreement with Angola this evening at the end of his visit, met this morning with Angolan Construction Minister Manuel Mangueira. He held discussions this afternoon with the Angolan medium and higher education deputy minister, Artur Pestana.

Dinner Speeches Exchanged

EA251710 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Jean-Pierre Cot, French minister of cooperation with former colonies, has reaffirmed his country's desire to support the economic development of the People's Republic of Angola.

Speaking at a dinner hosted yesterday in his honor by the Angolan secretary of state for cooperation, Comrade Paulino Pinto Joao Neto, the French cooperation minister said relations of friendship between France and Angola are becoming increasingly intimate. He stressed that the signing of a general agreement on cooperation will define the goals to be achieved by the two countries.

The Angolan secretary of state for cooperation, Pauli o Pinto Joao Neto, expressed the wish that the visit will answer the desires of both peoples and will strengthen cooperation between our two countries. Pinto Joan Neto also said Jean-Pierre Cot's visit is taking place at an extremely difficult moment for the People's Republic of Angola, which is facing an invasion by the South African troops. He expressed confidence that the People's Republic of Angola will now be able to count France's economic support.

'General Agreement' Signed

EA271222 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Jean-Pierre Cot, French minister of cooperation with former colonies, left Luanda last night at the end of his 3-day visit.

He was seen off by the Angolan secretary of state for cooperation, Comrade Paulino Pinto Joao Ferreira Neto.

The French minister was received yesterday by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. During his visit, he also met with other Angolan officials with whom he discussed issues of mutual interest.

At the end of the official French-Angolan talks, a general agreement on cooperation between France and the People's Republic of Angola was signed, covering a number of economic fields. The French minister said the signing of the agreement will permit the two peoples and governments to strengthen their relations.

PLANNING MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH FRANCE, U.S.

AB271904 Paris AFP in French 0901 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Luanda, 27 Jul (AFP) -- France has an important role to play within the contact group (France, United States, Great Britain, the FRG and Canada). This was stated on Monday evening in Luanda by Lopo do Nascimento, Angolan minister of planning and external trade.

"When it came to power," the minister said, while speaking to three French journalists, among whom was the AFP correspondent, "the Socialist government wanted to quit the contact group, but countries such as Angola asked France to remain in the group."

"We believe," he added, "that its role has so far been positive and I believe that on several occasions France has conveyed Angola's views to the United States."

The minister pointed out that Namibia could [words indistinct] that the issue of American-Angolan relations should not be resolved. These relations, he believed, [word indistinct]. However, before an agreement is reached, we should wait for some time.

"Until now," the Angolan minister pointed out, "We have had a good relationship with the American private sector. For its part, Angola has not closed the avenues for the establishment of diplomatic relations. Rather, the United States should open its doors to Angola."

"In the same manner," Lopo do Nascimento went on, "One cannot say that Angola is opening its doors to the West. On the contrary, our privileged relations with the Western countries do not mean that we belong to one bloc," he stressed, adding that our major economic partners are Western countries."

According to the Angolan minister, the coming to power by the left in France will change the nature of the cooperation between the two countries: "To change the nature of this cooperation, French companies could finance development programs with their profits, and we are holding talks with Renault to this end.

Finally, the minister pointed out that the issues of security and development in Angola are inter-related: "Angola cannot wait to be totally safe before embarking on its development." He said. "This situation prevails throughout southern Africa, to various degrees."

DOS SANTOS SENDS ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO CASTRO

AB271223 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] On the occasion of the celebration of the 29th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks, MPLA-Labor Party Chairman Jose Eduardo dos Santos has sent a congratulatory message to his Cuban counterpart, Fidel Castro.

He said: The 26 July attack on Moncada was the first attempt to overthrow the counter-revolution and imperialism in your country. He added: The action was the first step in the victorious struggle of the Cuban people against Batista's fascist dictatorship and created the necessary basis for resisting the various acts of aggression by American imperialism and the economic embargo and political isolation aimed at strangling the socialist revolution on the American Continent. The sacrifices made by your people and party based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism have made it possible for you to repulse all destabilization attempts orchestrated by imperialism. Your victories encourage all oppressed and exploited people, notably those in the Caribbean region, to step up their efforts toward their total liberation, stressed Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

The Angolan head of state concluded: We are convinced imperialist maneuvers will never achieve their goal in your country, Cuba, which represents a firm bulwark for the fighters of the socialist cause.

NAMIBIA

NUJOMA DESCRIBES CURRENT SWAPO POSITION

PM261415 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 15 Jul 82 p 8

[Unattributed report on SWAPO President Sam Nujoma's 13 July press conference in Paris]

[Text] At the end of his visit to Paris, SWAPO President Sam Nujoma said at a press conference Tuesday evening that he is willing to go to the United Nations if "real progress is made in negotiations on Namibia's future status."

Answering a question from L'HUMANITE, Sam Nujoma justified the optimism he displayed during his talks in Paris:

"We have been struggling for 16 years and there have been some very difficult times. However, this has never discouraged us. Are things any easier now? I believe so, if one considers that now all our people are involved in the fight, the world is better informed of our just objectives, the UN Security Council has approved Resolution 435 in favor of our country's independence and our movement is recognized as the Namibian people's legitimate representative.

"This does not mean in the least that the Pretoria racists and the U.S. imperialism supporting them are ready to allow us freely to determine our own future. It is simply that conditions for them are increasingly unfavorable because the people's struggles have been stepped up. Why shouldn't we be optimistic?"

With regard to the activity of the "contact group" (the United States, France, Britain, the FRG and Canada), Sam Nujoma said the discussions centered on four issues. The SWAPO president was keen to comment clearly on one of them, which is of basic importance:

"We agree," he said, "with all the guarantees concerning the security and work of the white minority. Racism is entirely alien to us and we want to establish harmonious coexistence between whites and blacks. It is a point of honor for us.

"However, we cannot accept the contact group's condition proposing a method of electing the future assembly. This is the major obstacle. The kind of election proposed to us is a hybrid based on both proportional representation and constituencies. This complication, which nobody can explain, undoubtedly has a reason behind it. It is a way to ensure for the puppet parties created by South Africa a representation that a simple and clear system would never grant them. The trick is a rather clumsy one and we speak out in favor of common sense, in other words, a proportional system."

With regard to the French Government's attitude, Sam Nujoma said: "Minister Claude Cheysson has just confirmed to me that the French Government supports and will continue to support my people's just aspirations. I welcome this. Permit me to add, at the risk of seeming immodest, that this is what is usually to be expected from a leftwing government. Though it is true that we are depending above all on the Namibian people's struggle, we know what international -- and particularly France's -- support represents."

SOUTH AFRICA

PRIME MINISTER WARNS OF CONVENTION WAR THREAT

LD231540 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] The prime minister of South Africa, Mr P.W. Botha, says the possibility of an eventual conventional war in South Africa must be kept in mind. Opening a new military headquarters in Kiberley, in the northern Cape Province, Mr Botha said that until now the main threat had been an unconventional terrorist threat. However, recent military operations in southern Angola had revealed the Soviet Union's active participation in the onslaught on South Africa and South-West Africa/Namibia. Mr Botha said that the Cuban presence in Angola also had to be kept in mind. As long as Cuban forces were in Angola, there could be no peace settlement in South-West Africa/Namibia as the territory was Marxism's next target in Africa. Mr Botha said Russia wanted to pin down South Africa's forces in South-West Africa/Namibia while stepping up terrorist activity on the home front. To counter this threat, military preparedness had to be stepped up too.

MOZAMBIQUE RESISTANCE ACTIONS REPORTED

MB260625 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] The Mozambique national resistance, which is fighting the Marxist Frelimo government, claims to have destroyed two railway lines to the port of Beira.

A spokesman in Lisbon for the group, Mr (Abel Fernandez), said guerrillas of the national resistance had detonated the lines to Beira from Malawi and Zimbabwe at Inhaminga and Vila Machado respectively. Both sections had recently been repaired after earlier attacks by the resistance group.

Mr (Fernandez) also said that Mozambique troops were grouping in the south of Mozambique for a new offensive against the national resistance.

Mr (Fernandez) said that about 15,000 government troops were deployed in Inhambane Province, mainly at Panda, Vilanculos and Morrumbene. Military trucks and equipment were snarling up the roads. The town of Inhambane was besieged by the national resistance. Mr (Fernandez) said that it was estimated that about half the soldiers fighting for the government in the south were not from Mozambique but were troops sent from Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

JUDGE FINDS HOARE, OTHERS GUILTY OF AIR PIRACY

LD271332 Johannesburg International Service in English 1300 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Pietermaritzburg -- A South African supreme court judge has found the alleged mercenary leader, Col Mike Hoare, and four of his 43 co-accused, guilty of air piracy charges arising from an abortive coup attempt on Seychelles in November. Mr Justice Neville James said in judgment that he was still delivering after nearly 4 hours that allegations of South African Government involvement in the abortive coup were what he called "purely hearsay."

ZAMBIA

PRESIDENT KAUNDA 'VALUES' FRIENDSHIP WITH CUBA

CA271132 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Last night, President Kaunda said that Zambia greatly values the friendship that exists between her and Cuba. Dr Kaunda said that like Cuba, Zambia was for revolution not for its sake alone but revolution to fight against imperialism and it was for this reason that Zambia supported the liberation movements in southern Africa.

Speaking after he was entertained at State House by the visiting Cuban national dance troupe, Dr Kaunda said that the Cuban revolution was a meaningful revolution which had successfully fought against colonialism and imperialism. He praised the Cuban Communist party for the effective organization of the Cuban society.

ZIMBABWE

COMMENTARY VIEWS DISSIDENTS' AIMS, ACTIVITIES

CA271134 Harare Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] A dangerous trend in the political developments of Zimbabwe appears to be marked out by the present spate of armed violence which has assumed various forms of dimensions. May we state clearly that what started as sporadic acts of armed banditry, harrassment and psychological terror of a robbery nature has turned out to be politically motivated. The climax of this spate of violence for the time being has been the kidnapping of foreign nationals and an attack on the military aircraft of the Zimbabwe Air Force at the Thornhill base in Gweru. The former ZIPRA [Zimbabwe People's Liberation Army] combatants who have confessed responsibility for the kidnappings have set political demands which must be met before they can release their hostages. The Thornhill attack is obvisouly an act of dissidents as well, but the question that remains to be looked into is which category of rebels, the ZIPRA element or other antigovernemnt groups? Were there any whites involved or not?

The politically motivated young armed dissidents are demanding the release of the ex-ZIPRA Commanders Dumiso Dubengwa and Lookout Masuku from detention, the reinstatement of the ZAPU leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, into the Cabinet and the return of the party property taken over by the government following the discovery of arms caches on ZAPU premises. The cold logic of this matter seems to indicate that these dissidents [word indistinct] to the belief that the means they have resorted to are just in terms of their goals. However, both their means and their objectives originate from the premises of the discovery of large quantities of arms of war which were evidently intended for antigovernment operations. With regard to the discovery of arms of war, the government took measures which it considered appropriate to protect itself and the people against the massive plot. It is these measures which the dissidents are demanding the government to reverse. How the government will [word indistinct] this specific matter is not a case of discussion for us at this juncture. However, the implications of the actions of the armed rebels and whatever support and sympathy from whatever circle need remarks.

While the overall strategy of the armed dissidents can be despised, the tactics being used should never be underestimated. This is a fundamental law in any form of struggle. Secondly, the way the antigovernment operations are being carried out reflect an organized network by the dissidents.

What we may ask is: Was the attack on Thornhill airbase carried out by elements outside the National Army or inside the National Army? The attack on the prime minister's office or residence is another case in point. The actions of these dissidents can be qualified as a mere war without a sound political base. Nevertheless, the consequences are ghastly to contemplate, if people of whatever circle adopt a mixed attitude towards them.

Firstly, any objective analysis of both the political and the military situation in Zimbabwe indicated quite clearly that the miniwar by the dissidents will inevitably collapse. In this regard there is no viable alternative government which guarantees peace and security in the country which can be provided by the dissidents and their supporters. Secondly, the stage of armed confrontation they have set has one single purpose: to hold the government to ransom at the expense of the blood of the masses. Thirdly, the actions the dissidents are taking are aimed at discrediting the government internationally. Fourthly, they are campaigning for political gains on the theater of propaganda.

Once more, we would like to emphasize that every Zimbabwean should note the actions of these rebels with a clear mind and not be carried away by excitement because the national [word indistinct] is that they are brutal and ruthless. The dissidents are dilberately dragging the people of Zimbabwe in this kind of bitterness.

SECURITY FORCES 'CLOSING IN ON DISSIDENTS'

CA261148 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] The search for the six foreign tourists abducted by dissidents in Matabeleland on Friday is continuing. Security forces are reported to be closing in on the dissidents after passing through a village where they stayed the night in the Tsholotsho communal area. An army official said the soldiers had found the place where the dissidents stopped to eat and another where they were given water to drink. The official said the task of the security forces will be made easier if villagers in the area cooperate with army personnel. Meanwhile a dusk-to-dawn curfew has been imposed on all four districts of Tsholotsho.

Further Curfew Imposed

CA271708 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] A dusk-to-dawn curfew has been imposed on the whole of Lupane-Nyamandhlovu areas with effect from today. The curfew, announced by the officer commanding Matabeleland Zimbabwe Republic police, is an extension of the one imposed on the Tsholotsho communal lands on Sunday. The main road from Bulawayo to Hwange as well as the railway line between the two towns are not affected by the curfew. The curfew, which will be in force until further notice, restricts people within 50 meters of their houses.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO USSR -- Three officers from the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Recreation leave Harare today for the Soviet Union for a 9-day tour. A spokesman for the ministry said the visit is at the invitation of the USSR's Youth Committee Organization in Moscow. A youth delegation from the Soviet Union is expected to attend the youth week in Zimbabwe in August. [Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Jul 82 CA]